MORNING EDITION

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2-DAY DIET SESSION PROGRAM BEGINNING MONDAY ANNOUNCED

Election of Speaker and Vice-Speaker of Lower House Slated at Outset

FORMAL OPENING MAY 27

Premier, Foreign and Finance Ministers to Speak at First Plenary Meeting

The order of the House of Representatives in the forthcoming 80th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was decided Saturday, says Domei.

On Monday, the election of the Speaker and the Vice-Speaker will be held at a plenary meeting to be held from 9 a.m. At a similar meeting scheduled for 9 a.m. Tuesday, the new and out-going Speakers and Vice-Speakers will deliver speeches.

On May 27, the opening ceremony will be held in the chamber of the House of Peers.

Tojo, Togo to Speak

Opening the first plenary session of the 80th extraordinary Diet session from 4 p.m. the same day, the House will hear the administrative speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo, the foreign policy address of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo and the financial policy speech of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, which will be followed by reports on the military situation by War Minister General Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

The Government will present all legislative and budgetary bills to the same meeting, which will be referred to special committees for deliberation after explanations by the Ministers concerned. The whole day will be devoted to discussion of the bills on May 28.

The 80th extraordinary Diet session will be formally adjourned following the closing ceremony scheduled for 11 a.m. May 29 in the chamber of the Upper House.

Out of 199 newly-elected Diet members who were returned for the first time, 113 met at the Greater East Asia Hall, former Tokyo Kaikan, at 10 a.m. Saturday when they adopted a declaration regarding their mission.

Sponsored by 12 Men

The meeting was sponsored by 12 newly-elected Diet members representing Tokyo Prefecture including Toratare Ushizuka, former Mayor of Tokyo, in order to discuss measures to be taken by them as new Diet members.

The declaration adopted at the meeting reads as follows:

"In view of the significance of the recently conducted general election we, as newly-elected Diet members, herewith pledge ourselves to redouble our efforts for ensurance of the Diet system under the Imperial Rule Assistance movement and for perfection of the wartime domestic structure necessary for prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

GERMAN ECONOMY ENTERS NEW PHASE, SAYS FUNK

Rationalization, Concentration Main Features, States Reich Minister

DNB

NUREMBERG, May 22.—The German Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, Dr. Walther Funk, declared at a meeting of industrialists that Germany's economic system in its struggle for ultimate efficiency had now entered a decisive phase with rationalization and concentration being the main features.

He pointed out that Germany's and Italy's claims for sufficient "Lebensraum" (living space) had become a vital problem for the entire European Continent.

"Thus," he stated "a community of fate had been established between the States of the European Continent. This community was not only documented by the sending of volunteers by all European nations to the Eastern front to fight against Bolshevism but especially by the close economic collaboration of the European countries under Italo-German leadership."

De Gaulle Takes Rapping

D.N.B.

MADRID, May 22.—General Charles de Gaulle, deposed French leader, was asked by the United States authorities to restrict his activity to military matters and to abandon all political ambitions. The present attitude of the Washington Government was caused by several incidents in New Caledonia, Syria and Equatorial Africa, where General de Gaulle had appointed civil and military governors, who were in opposition to each other.

Greater East Asia War Demonstrates Power Attained by Navy in 70 Years

How the Imperial Navy came to occupy its present imposing position of control of the Pacific by eliminating from its waters the American and British naval forces since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia is told in a series of articles, the first of which, furnished by Domei, follows:

It was after Britain and America that Japan started as a naval Power. The delay was due entirely to the fact that the country was in seclusion from the rest of the world during the Tokugawa Shogunate, which lasted for 300 years.

It was only a little over 20 years after the Imperial Navy was established that Japan defeated old Imperialist China.

Another 10 years after, that is about 30 years after its establishment, the Imperial Navy defeated the Russian fleet in the Battle of the Japan Sea in the Russo-Japanese War.

Still another 30 years elapsed. The interval was the most important period in the history of the Imperial Navy. It was in this interval that the Navy was improved qualitatively.

The War of Greater East Asia made a demonstration of the power which the Imperial Navy had attained, power greater than that dreamt of at the time the Navy was established.

The Imperial Navy Forces pitted themselves against the American and British fleets, and made short work of sweeping them from the Pacific Ocean.

This was a victory unequalled in the world's history of naval warfare. A remarkable thing is that the victory was won in operations which were spread over the entire wide Pacific Ocean.

But the victory did not come by chance. It was the result of two facts. The Navy was fired to service in the cause of maintaining its traditions. Secondly, it had put itself to intensive training in silence.

Navy Day, the 37th, is coming round. It should be the day on which we feel we are bound to remember the things done by the Navy which made possible its series of brilliant victories in the Greater East Asia War.

The Navy Ministry has a history of 70 years. It was established in August, 1872. That is five years after the Meiji Restoration, which marked the end of 300 years of rule by the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Year by year after that time the Imperial Navy was added to. In 1894 it was possessed of 31 warships

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DECISION IS REACHED TO DISSOLVE TOHOKAI

Members Agree That Erstwhile Political Organization Is No Longer Needed

OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

Leading Lights Will Now Join Throne Rule Aid Political Organ

Following an extraordinary meeting of the officers held at its headquarters on Saturday, a decision was reached for the dissolution of the Tohokai, a political organization, and the necessary procedures have been taken with the Metropolitan Police Board in this connection, the Asahi reports.

It is understood that the planned dissolution was brought about by the fact that with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia and the development of the political situation subsequent to the general election, the maintenance of such a body was no longer necessary.

Accordingly, Seigo Nakano, President of the Tohokai, called on General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, and on General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, and advised them of the dissolution of the organization.

Representatives of the members of the Tohokai throughout the country will be invited to the Tokyo headquarters on May 29 to participate in a final meeting, during which President Nakano will explain the circumstances which led up to the dissolution and give advise with regard to future activities of the members. After his conference with Premier Tojo, President Nakano issued the following announcement:

Statement Issued

"For years, the members of the Tohokai have devoted themselves to national political activities, but with the changes in the situation with the development of the War of Greater East Asia and following the recent general election, it became no longer necessary to keep on the activities of the Tohokai. Consequently, it has been decided to dispense with the legal character of this political society.

"In future, efforts will be concentrated to accord full cooperation toward the Government in prosecuting the current war to a successful finish by fostering ideology which should be the foundation of Japanese politics and by training men necessary in these times."

With the dissolution of the Tohokai, the names of Seigo Nakano, Takeo Mitamura, Shinjiro Honryo and three others will be added to the list of members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, it was further disclosed.

SHONAN AWAITS NAVY DAY

Neutrals and War Prisoners All Help With Preparations

Domei

SHONAN NAVAL PORT, May 22.—Neutral nationals and war prisoners here are participating voluntarily in the preparations to celebrate Japan's Navy Day on May 27.

Japanese sailors on that day will hold a wrestling tournament, a track and field meet and other events, while the Shonan Broadcasting Station will present a special musical program.

NEW CIVIL ADVISERS TO AID NAVY NAMED

Latest List Comprises Nine Chief and Eight Ordinary Administrators

IMPERIAL SANCTION GIVEN

Name of Kojiro Inoue, Former Envoy to Hungary, Is Mentioned

Kojiro Inoue, former Japanese Minister to Hungary, and eight others were newly added to the list of Chief Civil Administrators for the Navy in territories under Japanese occupation, it was announced Saturday, Domei reports. The new administrators, besides Mr. Inoue, are: Shigeo Shimizu, former Governor of Wakayama Prefecture; Tetsuomi Sudo, Governor of Gifu Prefecture; Dr. Ryutaro Azuma, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University; Naoto Okamoto, Chief of the Supply Department of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry; Shigeru Samejima, technical expert of the Home Ministry and concurrently of the Railway Ministry; Shigenari Oda, secretary of the Tokushima Prefectural Office; Tateki Nakamura, secretary of the Finance Ministry, and Ryo Mizuike, secretary of the Home Office.

The appointment of these nine was approved at a Cabinet meeting Friday and took effect Saturday following Imperial sanction.

8 Ordinary Administrators

Simultaneously with the announcement of the appointment of nine Chief Civil Administrators for the Navy, the Navy Ministry Saturday also announced the appointment of eight ordinary naval administrators

The names of these latter administrators are:

Yoshinobu Yagi, chief of the Economic Department of Nagano Prefecture.

Toyonori Ishibashi, chief of the Police Affairs Department of Kochi Prefecture.

Bunshichi Ohata, School-Inspector of the Education Ministry.

Tsuguo Mamuro, chief of the Fisheries Section of the Taiwan Government General.

Mitoru Eguchi, Official of the Account Section of the Finance Ministry.

Morio Yugawa, Secretary of the Foreign Office.

Yukio Kobayashi, Official of the Education Ministry.

Yoshimaro Kubota, Official of the Education Ministry.

AVIATORS' MOTHERS GATHER

Parents of Nation's 'Young Eagles' Meet at Gunjin Kaikan

An Aviators' Mothers meeting was held at 1 p.m. Saturday at the Gunjin Kaikan under the auspices of the Women Aviators' Association, to which 2,000 mothers of Japan's "Young Eagles" and "Infant Eagles" and representatives of the Aviation Board, Tokyo Municipal Education Bureau and Dai Nippon Aviation Association were invited, reports Domei.

A congratulatory address was given by Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the Association followed by speeches by Mrs. Waka Yamada and others. The meeting came to a close after the attendants were entertained with a program of musical performances, Japanese dancing and movies.

NAZI COMMAND MUM ABOUT PARATROOPS IN KHARKOV SECTOR

Berlin Military Experts, However, Say That Reports Absolutely Absurd

NO ROOM FOR 'CHUTISTS

Soviets Confronted With Geographical Disadvantages, Writes Russian Officer

Domei

BERLIN, May 22.—Regarding the reports that German parachute troops are active on the Kharkov front, the High Command has neither denied nor confirmed the reports but military experts here express the opinion that the using of parachute troops on the Kharkov sector is impossible and absurd.

The use of paratroops, these quarters say, is for the purpose of occupying some strategic point which will facilitate the subsequent advance of the main forces, but in the Kerch and Kharkov sectors, both armies are facing each other with armored divisions and there is no room for parachute activities.

Thus, military experts here express profound doubt as to the authenticity of such reports.

Faced With Disadvantages

Domei

KUIBISHEV, May 21.—The Soviet forces on the Kerch Peninsula as well as in the Kharkov sector have been confronted with great disadvantages due to geographical inconveniences as well as the lack of transportation facilities, Major-General H. Zhuravlev wrote in Tuesday's issue of the Moscow News.

There is a definite reason for the Germans to open up the first stage of the spring offensive on the Kerch Peninsula, the Major-General declared in his article, pointing out that the Germans have 13 to 14 times the advantage from the point of view of geographical positions.

The Germans were able to mass a huge army in this sector, and besides, they were able to utilize effectively the motor roads to transport their armored divisions, Major-General Zhuravlev pointed out

The means of transportation, he stated, is one of the most important factors in modern warfare, and in no battle must this aspect be underestimated.

In view of the fact that mechanized warfare is essential to modern war, transportation facilities will greatly influence the outcome of major engagements, he concluded.

OMURA OUTLINES PLAN AFTER FOUR-DAY TRIP

Says S.M.R. Will Aid Development of Mineral Resources In Tungpientao

Domei

HSINKING, May 23.—The South Manchuria Railway Company will render every possible assistance for the development of rich mineral resources in the Tungpientao district, stated President Takuichi Omura upon returning here from a four-day inspection trip through the region.

For the increase of pig iron production in Manchoukuo, President Omura opined, the development of iron and coal resources in the Tungpientao region is most vital.

As to the transportation capacity of resources, he stressed there is nothing to worry until the end of the second five-year industrial program. He also added the South Manchuria Railway Company has been planning the construction of a new line in the Tungpientao districts.

Yuzawa Sees Premier

Home Minister Michio Yuzawa called on Premier Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence Saturday morning.

ANNIHILATION DRIVE STARTS IN CHEKIANG; VITAL POINTS TAKEN

Powerful Units Out to Smash Chiang Forces Everywhere

CHUNGKING DOOMED

Enemy Quarters Feel End of Chiang Regime Is Rapidly Approaching

RESISTANCE IS WEAKENING

The smashing advance of the Imperial Forces into Yunnan and Chekiang provinces has further tightened the ropes around Chungking's neck, creating a state of utter confusion and dismay among high officials, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Canton.

Close on the heels of an overwhelming victory in the Burma campaign, the reporter said, the Imperial Forces are continuing their sweeping drive in North China, South Hopei and Shunteh regions. To add to the enemy's plight, powerful units of the Japanese Forces are incessantly bombing enemy air bases in the Hunan, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Fukien sectors with overwhelming successes.

Big Drive Launched

It is considered in Chungking circles that the Japanese operations in the southwest Pacific have come to a temporary cessation, the correspondent continued, and that the comprehensive drive launched by the Imperial Forces from north to south on the continent is an indication that the main Japanese Force has been directed for the annihilation of the Chungking regime.

Chiang Ting-wen, chief secretary of the Chungking Administrative Board, declared on May 19 to the reporters that a grave situation is about to crop up in the near future which, he said, can be made clear from the very fact that the war in future will be fought on the continent.

Well informed circles in Chungking, the Nichi Nichi scribe went on, are expressing an opinion that the advance of the Japanese Forces into the interior after sweeping past Burma is intended to bring about a settlement of the China affair, and that they are steadfastly determined to shatter beyond repair the power of resistance of the Chungking administration, attaching grave importance to the result of the war at various fronts.

Chiang Capital Doomed

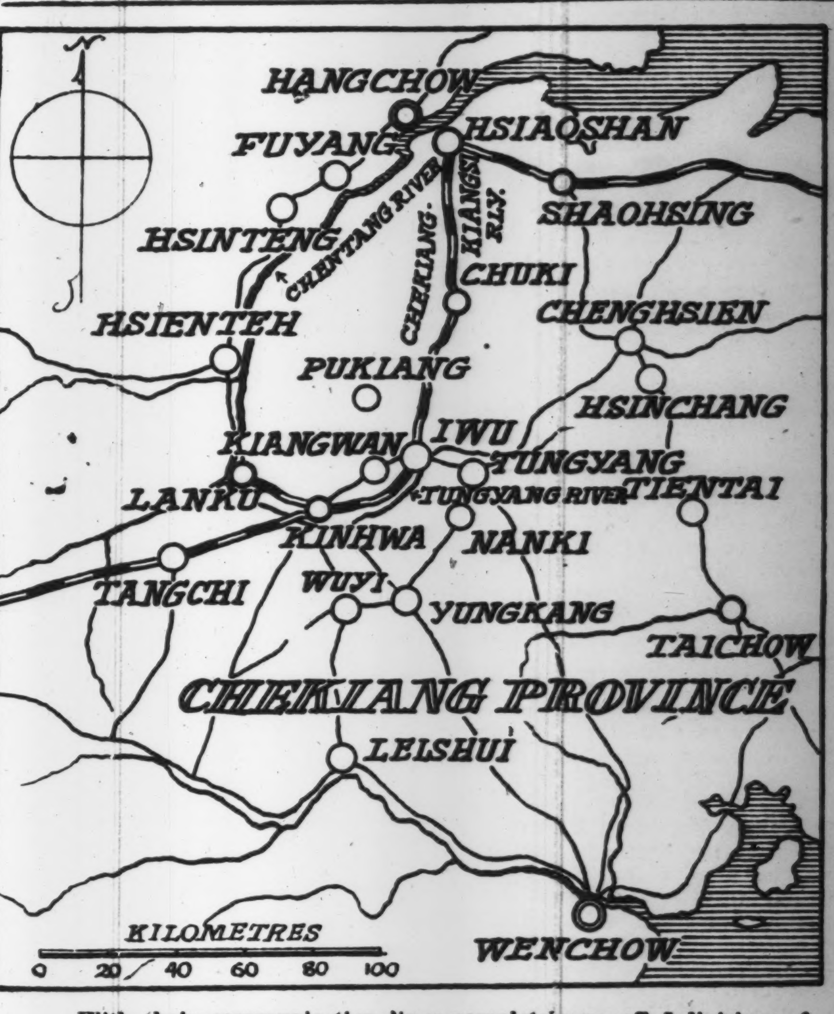
Continuing, the reporter said that these are not only the viewpoints of the Chungking sources alone but the military commentators of the Allied nations staying in the doomed city are likewise harboring the same conjecture.

In this connection, a Reuter dispatch from Chungking dated May 21 said that the Japanese Forces, before reaching Chungking, will have to suffer a fairly large sacrifices no matter what course they take. In other words, the reporter declared, this is an open confirmation that the Japanese advance, though faced with difficulties, will reach Chungking, endorsing thus the mounting turmoil among the Generalissimo and his adherents.

The information emanating from Chungking vividly exposes the death agony, but at the same time, they contain hidden appeals to the Anglo-American nations for more aid so that they may continue their futile resistance.

At any rate, the Nichi Nichi reporter declared, it is as clear as day that the Chungking administration, through five years of hostilities, is confronted with the gravest situation both materially and spiritually.

100,000 Chiang Troops Trapped Here



With their communication lines completely cut off, 5 divisions of the Chungking 10th Army group, about 100,000 strong, are now trapped and face annihilation. The general offensive staged by crack units of the Imperial Forces a week ago has already resulted in the capture of the strategic defense position of Iwu-Tungyang, where the enemy's headquarters was established.

Japanese Occupation of Iwu Intercepts Chiang Kai-shek's Secret Supply Routes

By a Domei Correspondent

IWU, CHEKIANG PROVINCE,—May 23.—The importance of the occupation by the Japanese Forces of Iwu, Chekiang Province on Thursday, lies in the destruction of Chungking's secret supply routes running to Iwu from Shanghai, Ningpo, Taichow and Wenchow, Chekiang Province.

With the Japanese Forces, I entered the walled town of Iwu Thursday afternoon to find war supplies scattered about in front of the station smashed to pieces by Japanese air bombardments.

The remains of the building of the Iwu Middle School, which the enemy used as its barracks, show the intensity of the Japanese air attacks.

According to a captive, the enemy, without knowing the Japanese advance, had been engaged in merrymaking until it faced the first Japanese bombardments.

Everywhere in the town are found posters reading "Catch Mice" and "Clean House" and "Those who violate the order shall be severely punished."

This shows the enemy's efforts to stamp out Black Plague, which raged in Iwu between last December and March this year.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway running through Iwu was not damaged, showing that the enemy was too earnest in fleeing to destroy the railway.

Was Distributing Center

According to a Yomiuri dispatch, crack units of the Imperial Forces captured Iwu, Chekiang Province, headquarters of the enemy's 88th Army. It has a population of 90,000, and is not only important as a strategic military base but as the capital of Iwu prefecture. It is at present the starting point of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, and also the accumulating and distributing center of war materials that arrive from the coastline for the aid-Chungking route. The Iwu Basin is important both economically and politically for it is the producing center of the vicinity's coal and fluor-spar.

Devastated by the enemy, Iwu now is a desolate city. Upon entering the city, one sees posters with the prefectural governor's anti-rat and flea campaign instructions. This shows the consternation that resulted from the plague of last December up to March this year which took a toll of 300 lives.

Traces that the enemy carried on pillaging at will during retreat appear clearly on the highways. Moreover large Buddhist temples and schools, and buildings which the enemy occupied as barracks for their soldiers remain in fragmentary ruins, attesting to the accuracy of bombing of the Japanese planes. The Iwu Middle School, especially, which was the enemy general headquarters, presents a ludicrous sight indicating the confusion that prevailed before the enemy's retreat. It appears as though the place was bombed in the midst of a victory celebration, probably held to conceal their defeat, as plates and trays were scattered all over the place.

Located in about the center of the city, the station of Iwu has been completely destroyed, and scattered outside damaged military supplies.

The enemy fearing Japanese raids transported supplies only at night and discontinued daytime transportation.

Spikes were found removed from rails showing that the enemy attempted to destroy them but failed because of the sudden Japanese attack. There were also a large number of hand cars, the only means of transportation that the enemy possessed, left on the nearby streets, which fact again indicated the confusion of the retreating enemy.

The Yomiuri correspondent said: "When visiting Iwu Prefectural Government, we were warmly greeted by officials with Rising-Sun flags in their hands and by civilians lining the streets. The head of a certain town remarked: Townspeople who evacuated for fear of the war results are all returning, and it is our ardent wish that the Japanese troops will remain stationed here forever. This truly indicates how Chiang Kai-shek under the pretext of a counter-attack exploited the region, enriching his private purse. It also promises the establishment of a reborn state of Iwu."

Ghormley in Wellington

Domei

LISBON, May 23.—Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley, commander of the anti-Axis Forces in the Southern Pacific, whose duty is to protect the waters in the vicinity of New Zealand, arrived in Wellington yesterday, according to a Reuters dispatch from Wellington today.

Muramoto Succeeds Kawada

Professor Fukumatsu Muramoto was appointed acting director of Osaka Commercial University and its higher commercial department on Saturday following the death of Dr. Shiro Kawada, the former president of the same university, reports Domei.

Japanese Forces Advance Southward Along Tungyang River

KIANGWAN FALLS

Mopping-Up Operations Against Chinese 10th Group Army Being Continued

KINHUA BOMBED SEVERELY

Domei

ON CHEKIANG FRONT, May 23.—The Japanese Forces, which attacked Iwu, in Central Chekiang Province, have occupied Kiangwan, 10 kilometers southwest of Iwu, after advancing southward along the Tungyang River, while another detachment has captured Wanghung, 12 kilometers southeast of Iwu.

Meantime, Nanki, a town located 10 kilometers south of Tungyang, has been taken by the Japanese Units which raided Tungyang, in Central Chekiang Province.

Continuing mopping-up operations against the 10th Group Army, which had been infesting the district along the Tungyang River, the Japanese Forces yesterday evening advanced to the hilly area south of Iwu and are now in hot pursuit of enemy remnants.

The enemy left behind about 2,000 dead, while the Japanese seized many arms and ammunition.

People Hail Japanese

Domei

ON CHEKIANG FRONT, May 23.—A general feeling of unrest had been prevailing among the inhabitants owing to the heavy requisition of provisions by the newly organized 9th Army, which had been suffering from a severe shortage of provisions before the present Japanese offensive in eastern Chekiang Province.

The 32nd Division, lacking food for April and May, under the pretext of borrowing, plundered the neighboring areas while the 35th Division in the middle of this month orderd a tribute of 200,000 pounds of rice from the chief of a hsien in the vicinity of Sinchang in eastern Chekiang Province, incurring the enmity of the people.

Such being the case, the Chinese inhabitants were delighted when the Chungking troops were routed by Japanese Forces, under whose protection peace is now returning to eastern Chekiang Province.

Kinhua Hit Severely

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—In cooperation with land forces, Japanese Air Units today severely bombed Kiangshan and Yushan in the border area between Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces and Kinhua in Central Chekiang Province, inflicting severe damage upon these towns, United Press reports from Chungking.

Vital to Chungking

Commenting on the fresh operations of Japanese troops in Chekiang Province beginning May 15, a Nichi Nichi commentator on Saturday declared that if this province be placed completely under Japanese control, Chungking will suffer a great blow both from military and economic points of view since Chekiang is one of the most prosperous places in China.

Referring to the important nature of Chekiang, the observer pointed out that excepting for its southeastern mountainous regions, the entire northern part of Chekiang forms one of the most fertile lands, and one of the centers of the industrial and commercial activities as well as agricultural products in China.

In addition, Chekiang occupies the third place in China for its dense population, the observer said.

Several strategic points in the province already have been placed under the Japanese occupation, the observer pointed.

He stated, Pukiang, which was captured by Japanese troops on Friday, is one of the most strategic points in the province, being located 30 kilometers northwest of Iwu. Chungking's 67th Division had its headquarters at this place as the base of operations for their activities in the southern mountainous regions.

Tungyang, which was occupied on Thursday, is one of the oldest cities in China and is noted for its agricultural products as well as its famous "Tungyang wine."

Cheng-hsien, occupied on May 18, is one of the distributing centers for

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

ALLIES FACED WITH POWERFUL ENEMY, SAYS U.S.

LISBON, May 23.—According to a B.B.C. broadcast, high officials in Washington, in the course of a discussion over the war situation with the press, deprecated the unjustifiable optimism expressed by some newspapers, warning: "We have a very strong enemy against us both in the east and in the west."

JAPANESE FORCES STRONG, SAYS THE TIMES

LISBON, May 23.—Admitting the strength of the Japanese Forces, the London Times declared editorially that the Japanese are capable of striking in more than one direction so that India and China may become targets of the next operation simultaneously, according to a B.B.C. broadcast today.

ITALO-GERMAN PACT FETED BY MESSAGES

Telegrams Exchanged by King Emmanuel, Hitler, Mussolini On 3rd Anniversary

D.N.B.

ROME, May 22.—On the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the German-Italian friendship pact the following exchange of telegrams took place:

King Emperor Victor Emmanuel III to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. "On the occasion of the third anniversary of the conclusion of the pact binding both our peoples in an indissoluble alliance, I beg to express to you, Fuehrer, my sincerest congratulations together with my best wishes for a victorious conclusion of our common struggle."—Signed Victor Emmanuel.

The Fuehrer to King Emperor Victor Emmanuel III: "On the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Italo-German friendship pact, inseparably uniting both our peoples, I beg your Majesty to accept my sincerest wishes for the glory and greatness of Italy and for the success of her armed forces."—Signed Adolf Hitler.

The Duce to Fuehrer Hitler. "On the occasion of the conclusion of the friendship pact, guaranteeing the relations and the destinies of Germany and Italy, united in this war that is being waged by both our peoples on all fronts, I beg to send you, Fuehrer, my kindest regards and once again I express the certainty felt by all Fascists in Italy of the sure victory that will crown the final triumph of our cause."—Signed Mussolini.

The Fuehrer to Premier Mussolini. "On the day when three years ago Germany and Italy solemnly declared their resolve to march together, I think of you in terms of cordial friendship and comradeship. The unshakable will for victory, felt by our peoples, united in Fascism and National Socialism and the heroic deeds of our brave soldiers are the best guarantee for final victory."—Signed Adolf Hitler.

Envoy Holds Reception

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 22.—Dino Alfieri, the Italian Ambassador to Berlin, gave a reception Friday night on the occasion of the third anniversary of the signing of the Italo-German Alliance.

The reception was attended by the Reich Finance Minister Count Schwerin von Krosigk; Dr. Frank; Commissioner for Ostend, Minister Alfred Rosenberg; Director of Press Bureau, Dr. Otto Dietrich and many other prominent representatives of the State, party and armed forces.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, May 24, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Fate of Chungking

MIYAKO—The Chungking administration is trying desperately to convince the world that its troops are still fighting in Burma, by feeding the people with plausible lies. Britain, on the other hand, is exerting equally feverish efforts in claiming that its forces have completed their "glorious retreat" into Indian territory. Both of course, are downright lies and bear no justifiable ground at all.

Since the Japanese Forces launched the Burma drive, the Generalissimo's picked troops and the British soldiers were completely smashed and there is not a single Chiang soldier left in Burmese territory. This is amply verified by the fact that the Imperial Forces, carrying their blitz-advance deep in Yunnan Province, are accomplishing successful results in various parts of the province.

In view of the impending danger, the Chungking camp has been pushed into the depth of horror and internal discord is daily mounting, indicating that it is clearly on the verge of total collapse.

The Japanese Forces, in the meantime, have opened new operations in the eastern part of Chekiang Province and have completed all preparations to give a "finishing touch" to the Generalissimo and his henchmen, thus virtually sealing the fate of the Chiang administration.

Population and Houses

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Japan's total population is only 100,000,000 out of the entire population of Greater East Asia numbering about 1,100,000,000. In the birth ratio, too, Japan is in an inferior position to other East Asiatic countries. While the ratio ranges from 26 to 30 per 1,000 population in Japan, that in China is more than 40 and that in the East Indies and French Indo-China each is 35.

The death ratios of these countries are destined to decrease gradually with the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Considering this, Japan's population ratio is not necessarily optimistic, to say the least. Herein lies the importance of studying the population question.

It is a matter of course that policies embodied in the plan formulated by the Planning Board on population should be executed without hitch. More important will be an appropriate distribution of labor power and a display of this power to the highest extent. However, the dwelling house question forms the greatest obstacle of the labor policy. Wartime labor is concentrated in large cities. In order to secure 10 per cent of Japan's population for agriculture, it will be necessary for the authorities to make efforts to move more or less population to medium-sized and small cities and towns. This surely will take place in the future and, if this is the case, what remains to obstruct the labor policy will be the dwelling house issue. It is up to the Government to solve this question appropriately.

Birth of Finance Control Company

HOCHI—The All-Nation Finance Control Company was organized on Saturday. The function of this concern is to co-ordinate the work of a number of companies which are in control of the nation's financing institutions according to the type of business conducted by them.

The inauguration of the company followed the drastic reform of the Bank of Japan.

The rapidity with which the company was brought about did much credit to financial circles. There is no doubt that these circles have acquainted themselves closely with the sort of problems which are to be overcome by the nation before they can be sure of solving the current situation.

The policies the finance control company are expected to adopt were indicated in an address of Finance Minister Okinori Kaya at the meeting at which the company was inaugurated.

There are at least two tasks waiting to be performed by the new company. One is to establish a system of national savings. The other is to put the funds accumulated by the financing institutions to uses for national purposes.

Another problem the company will find itself facing is to discover a method of distributing in an appropriate manner the accumulated funds among the financing institutions affiliated with it. There is no intention on the part of the Government to make it compulsory for the financial institutions to own national bonds, as has repeatedly been pointed out by spokesmen of the Government. It is time that the nation's financiers agreed on some plan under which they will own a certain proportion of bonds to be issued by the Government in the future.

Greater E. Asia War Shows Navy's Power

(Continued From Page 1)

and 21 torpedo-boats, aggregating over 60,000 tons.

In the Sino-Japanese War which broke out in that year, this Imperial Navy annihilated the Chinese fleet, an achievement which gained for Japan the position of the greatest naval Power in the Orient.

The fleet against which the Imperial Navy was pitted in the Sino-Japanese War comprised a number of units which corresponded to battleships of today. It was far superior to the Imperial fleet whose main units were the Matsushima, Tashidate, and Itsukushima, named after the three beauty spots of Japan. This is the explanation of the fact that the Saikyo Maru and other armed merchant vessels had to be mobilized to take part in operations of the main units of the Imperial fleet.

The odds were heavily against the Imperial fleet. Yet it managed to overcome the disadvantages. The result of the encounter between the two opposing fleets was an overwhelming victory for the Japanese.

The victory was the victory of the traditions of the Imperial Navy. With what enthusiasm the men of the Navy trained themselves is a matter of common knowledge as also is the special technique developed by the Navy which made possible the full demonstration of the power of wooden ships taken over from the Tokugawa Shogunate and converted into steel ships.

The tradition of making most of an unfavorable situation which distinguishes the Imperial Navy from other navies seems to have become established in those days.

The year 1904 when the Russo-Japanese War broke out saw Japan possessed of a navy consisting of 67 warships and 94 destroyers and torpedo boats, with a total of 206,000 tons of displacement.

This fleet overshadowed that which Japan possessed at the time of the Sino-Japanese War.

It was also an economical Navy, a fact which will be apparent if it is contrasted with the navy Tsarist Russia had at that time.

Russia had a fleet in the Pacific which was as strong as the Imperial Navy. This fleet was distributed at Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

In Europe Russia had the Baltic fleet which was far stronger than that maintained in the Pacific.

How to deal with the superior navy of Russia was a question which taxed the brains of the leaders of the Imperial Navy. The matter was at last settled. It was decided to deal individually with the main units of the enemy fleet. This is reminiscent of the tactics employed by the Imperial Naval Forces in the battles in which a crushing blow was dealt the naval might of America and Britain in the current war.

In the Battles of Urusan sea, Port Arthur, the Yellow Sea, and the coast of Chemulpo the Russian Pacific fleet was crippled. In the Battle of the Japan Sea the Baltic fleet, the so-called second Pacific fleet, was annihilated.

The naval strategy of Japan in the Russian war seems to have run closely parallel to the operations of the Imperial Navy in the current war since the Sea Battle of Hawaii in which the main units of the American Pacific fleet were sent to the bottom.

Another tradition of the Imperial Navy is that of making up for a deficiency in number by improving quality.

In the Battle of the Japan Sea which ended in the most brilliant victory for Japan, the strength of the main Japanese fleet was slightly below that of the Russian fleet. The deficiency in quantity was met by superiority in quality.

How the Imperial Navy concentrated on improving the quality of the fleet for the duration of the voyage of the Baltic fleet to the Orient will be seen from the fact that the various units of the Imperial fleet by turns were docked for repair, the personnel of the fleet was increased, and that the men were put to intensive training.

The victory of the Imperial Navy in the Battle of the Japan Sea marked Japan as one of the greatest sea powers of the world.

Following the Russo-Japanese War, the Imperial Navy set itself to increase its power so that it might be in position to deal with what the future had in store for Japan.

Japan, which was rated as a sea power as strong as Britain, America, Germany, France, and Italy after the Battle of the Japan Sea, launched a program for constructing a navy peculiar to itself after the Russian war.

There was to be the end of the dependence on foreign countries for the construction of warships.

As the program for providing Japan with a home-made fleet progressed, the naval engineers came to have a strong feeling that they could produce the finest ships in the world.

The first home-made capital ship was completed in 1905. It was the Tsukuba, 13,750 tons, which mounted four 12-inch guns. This warship, which later was classified as a battle cruiser, was the same type as the armored cruisers Izumo and Iwate which then were among the main units of the fleet. These cruisers each carried four 8-inch guns. The very fact of the Tsukuba mounting 12-inch guns was a demonstration of the superiority of the technique of building warships which had been developed by the Imperial Navy.

Incidentally, the Tsukuba was the first battleship-type cruiser in the world as far as armament was concerned.

Presently one big warship left the stocks. Each ship was larger than the preceding ones and carried more powerful armament.

The Imperial Navy was the first to abolish the ram. The present streamlined bow was the invention of Japan's naval ship-builders.

(To Be Continued)

Raps Polish Alliance

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—"If the British people had been informed about the real state of affairs and had been asked beforehand, they would have never agreed to an alliance with Poland," said the Duke of Bedford in the House of Lords yesterday, according to a United Press report published by the Dagenshyheter.

Attack Reich Hospital Ship

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 22.—The German hospital ship, Alexander von Humboldt, on its voyage to a port on the Norwegian coast has been attacked by an enemy submarine although she was marked clearly in accordance with the stipulations described by the Geneva convention. The ship however, was not damaged.

Two Army Colonels Given Posthumous Honors on Saturday

Colonel Taro Soeshima and Colonel Koryo Murakami were posthumously promoted to the rank of major-general Saturday, it was announced by the War Ministry on the same day. The late Major-General Murakami was killed in action in Burma on May 2 and the late Major-General Soeshima died of illness during operations in Manchoukuo, according to Domei. Major-General Murakami was graduated from the Military Staff College and served in the Kwantung Army Headquarters, Army General Staff Office, Army Press Section and other army institutions. Immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he was ordered to proceed to the southern front. Major-General Soeshima also was graduated from the Military Staff College and was connected with the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Army General Staff Office, North China Army, Kwantung Army and other posts.

SWEDEN HITS CHURCHILL ABOUT USING POISON GAS

Premier's Statement Makes Bad Impression Even Among Pro-British Elements

D.N.B.

MADRID, May 22.—The recent statement made by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill regarding chemical warfare is sensationally played up by two leading Madrid newspapers, Informaciones and Alcazar, which published a report emanating from Stockholm.

The report points out that Premier Churchill's speech dealing exhaustively on the subject of poison gas had made a very bad impression among Swedish political circles for public opinion in Sweden for reasons of humanity regarded that such a terrible topic should not have been discussed.

The papers ask why the Prime Minister had so unexpectedly come out with his warning of a chemical warfare. They declare, "Does Premier Churchill, under Soviet pressure feel obliged to start with a poisonous warfare immediately when the signal is given by the Russians accusing the Germans of using poison gas?"

In this connection, it is reported that even pro-British circles in Sweden were greatly perturbed by the possibility that the Prime Minister's actions might depend solely on the Soviet demand.

BRITISH LABOR LEADER FOR U.S.-SOVIET TIE-UP

Citrine Attempts to Form International Pact to Boost Armament Output

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—The British Union leader, Sir Walter M. Citrine, who is at present in New York in order to bring about a friendship between the workers in the United States and the Soviet Union, will have to overcome great difficulties, it was stressed by the London correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen.

According to the report, the American Federation of Labor will hold a vote in order to investigate the opinion of their members regarding the proposals made by Sir Walter in connection with the proposed cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The aim of M. Citrine is to arrive at an international alliance of British, American and Soviet workers in order to accelerate work in the armament industries. He suggested that delegations of the three countries should meet alternatively in order to discuss their affairs.

Competent circles assert, however, that Mr. Citrine encountered considerable opposition. The leader of the opposition is strongly against his proposal for it is claimed that he is afraid that Sir Walter might be the forerunner of an infiltration of Soviet influence into the International Federation.

To Stay in Europe

Domei

BERNE, May 22.—The Thai Legation here has denied rumors that King Ananda Mahidol will return to Bangkok. Luang Arthakittd, Secretary of the Thai Legation, declared in a statement that the King, who is attending the Ecole Nouvelle Lausanne, must study for two years more before he completes his secondary education and that the lack of transport facilities makes the alleged trip impossible.

Swiss Impressed By Kind Treatment Of Prisoners in Japan

Domei

BERNE, May 21.—The Central Agency of War Prisoners organized by the International Red Cross Committee announced today the receipt of the first official list of American prisoners in Japan from the Horyo Joho Kyoku, Information Bureau for the Prisoners. The announcement said that the list is written in Japanese characters on fine silk paper with an English translation. Certified by an American Surgeon Captain, who is also a prisoner, details regarding the wounded prisoners are also given. The announcement created a favorable impression among the Swiss people who appreciate the conscientious manner of the Japanese in dealing with their prisoners.

Another U.S. Ship Hit

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a medium-sized American steamer was torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico recently, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from Washington.

2 Norse Ships Make Port

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—Of the 11 Norwegian ships, which several weeks ago attempted to leave Goeteborg harbor for England, only two vessels arrived in an English port. These are a small tanker of 400 tons and a steamer which had been damaged so heavily that it burned down completely in the harbor.

SINKINGS WORRY MEXICO

Special Session of Congress Is Held to Discuss Policy

Domei

LISBON, May 22.—The Mexican Government has convoked a special session of the Mexican Congress for the urgent purpose of determining its policy regarding the sinking of its oil tankers, according to a report received here from Mexico City today.

Meanwhile, General Manuel Avila Camacho, President of Mexico, likely will make an important statement to the Mexican people in the near future, it was said.

The Mexican Consulate in New York today disclosed that a Mexican oil tanker was sunk by a submarine Wednesday off the coast of Cuba, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from New York. Twenty-seven members of the crew reportedly were saved.

Annihilation Battle Starts in E. Chekiang

(Continued From Page 1)

agricultural products in the province and is also noted for its fertile soil.

Iwu, occupied on Thursday, is situated on the left bank of the Tungyang River, with a population of 100,000. Together with Tungyang and Chinhua, the Chiang Kai-shek regime had its base of operations in this place with military objectives established in and around the city. It is also noted as an agricultural distributing center in Chekiang Province.

Y. A. R. C.

The Annual Meeting of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club (incorporating the Yokohama Yacht Club) will be held at the Hotel New Grand on Thursday, June 4th, 1942, at 4:30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:
1) adopting the Committee's Report for the year 1941.
2) receiving the Acting President's report on the present situation of the Club,
3) electing a new Committee.

Members are invited to send in separate proposals for a President, Captain, Commodore, Vice-Commodore and for General Committee members not later than June 3rd, 1942, to Mr. H. Baenninger, 254 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Proposals should only be made after the consent to serve from the respective members has been obtained.

H. BAENNINGER,
Acting President.

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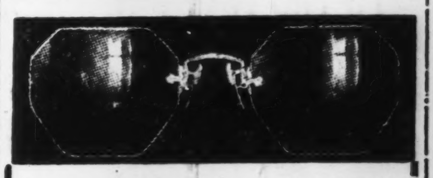

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NAVAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION
Commemorating the Navy Day
Until May 29, on the 5th floor

Those smashing victories so far won by the Imperial Japanese Navy in the war of Greater East Asia are largely due to the hard training of the cadets at the Naval Academy. See it for yourself at this exhibition.

1. Training armors of Japanese fencing belonging to the late war heroes Commander Iwasa and First Lieutenant Hiro-o with their names of own handwriting
2. Birth of Japanese Navy
3. History of the Naval Academy
4. Life of the cadets at the Naval Academy
5. Hard Training of the cadets
6. Belongings and Handwritings of the famous admirals of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars.
7. War Results and Booty of the Greater East Asia War, Etc.

——also——
From May 22 to 27, on the 6th floor, at noon and 2 p.m.
MOVIE "NAVAL ACADEMY"
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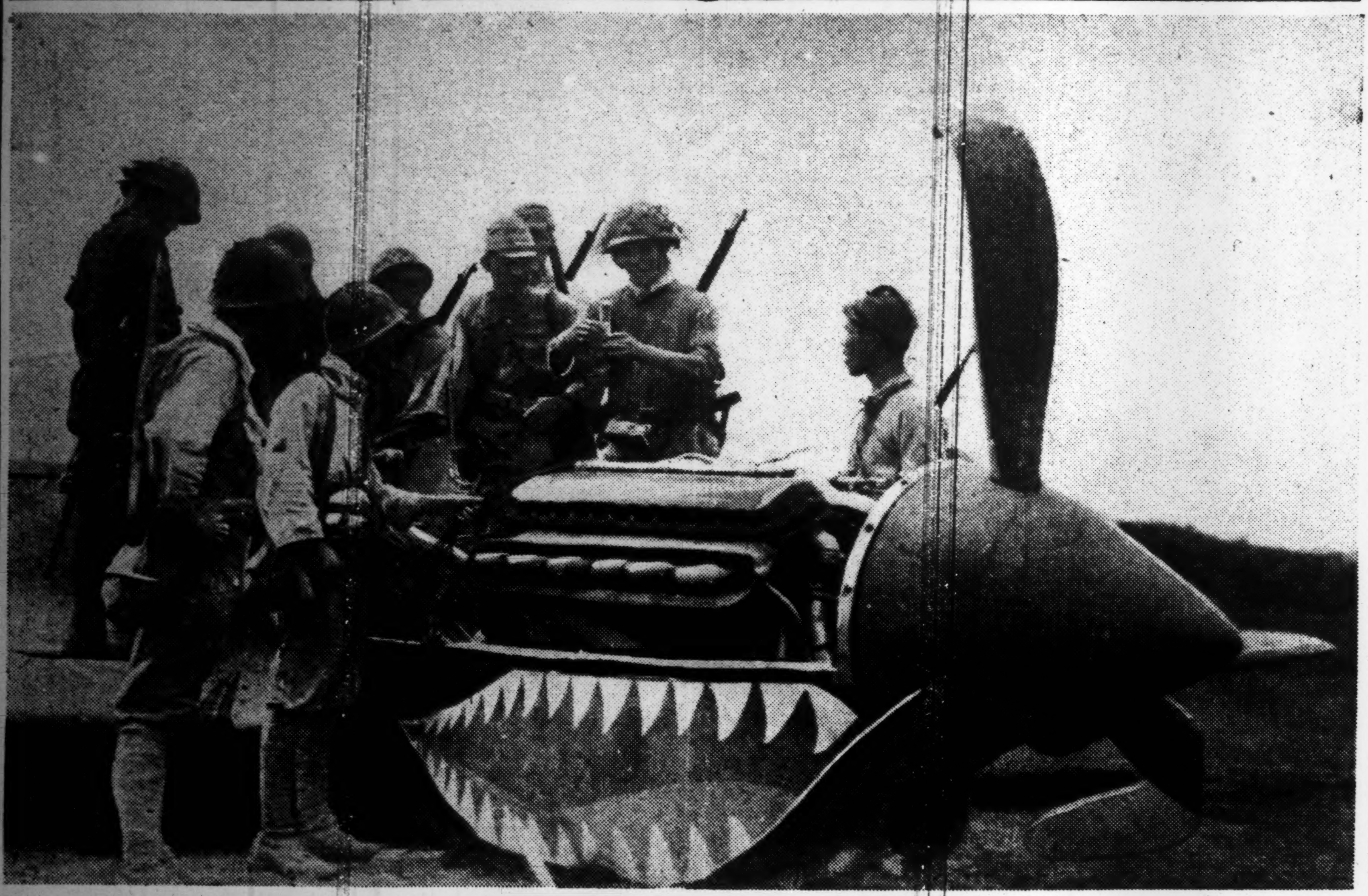
The End of A British Fighter



Proving no match for the daring Japanese plane it met in mid-air combat, this British fighter was promptly sent crashing down to a miserable doom on the Lashio airfield. Note the peculiar design painted on the wreckage—a shark's bared teeth. If these markings were found on a submarine, the significance could perhaps be understood; but on a plane? Suffice it to say that Japan's "wild eagles" will rule the skies regardless of what freaks the enemy may send up in his futile attempts to continue resistance. (Passed by War Ministry).

MANILA-DAMORTES JOURNEY DESCRIBED

Correspondent Tells of One-Day Rail Trip Along Lingayen Coast

A vivid account of a one-day trip along the railway-line from Manila to Damortes on the coast of the Lingayen Bay, which was reopened on February 11, was described by a Miyako correspondent in Manila.

In his article, dispatched from the capital of the Philippines on Friday, he says:

"It would be an enormous mistake if you imagine that Manila Station is as large as Tokyo Station, for it is just like some of the smaller stations on the Yamate Line in Tokyo. As the 'gate' of Greater Manila, it is ridiculously small.

"At present, the station master is a certain Japanese sub-lieutenant and the station employes are Japanese soldiers. A steam train and a gasoline-driven train alternately run three times a day from Manila to Damortes.

Gasoline-Car Used

"I took a gasoline-car train that started from Manila at 9:30 a.m. It was a two-car affair brightly painted in yellow, and resembled a sightseeing bus. The front car was stream-lined for speed.

"When we left the outskirts of the city, we entered a vast expanse of rice fields. The farmers working on the paddy fields, paused in their work to look at the gasoline-car train as it sped passed. It was a peaceful sight. A stranger to this country would find it hard to realize that a fierce battle had been fought in this sector not many months ago.

"The farmers were mostly garbed in pink shirts and blue pants and had broad-rimmed hats for protection against the sun. Dandyism characteristic of the Filipinos, was manifest even in the farmers working in the rice fields.

"Soon the cars arrived in Malolos. The city was a hive of activity, as many citizens, who had returned from their places of refuge in the interior, were now thronging the main street of the city. In front of the station stood the District Government Hall bathed in sunlight of the blazing sun. The soldier-conductor carried out his duty with amazing alacrity.

"After leaving Malolos, the cars crossed over a gigantic iron bridge. I was told that it had been destroyed by the enemy. But now it was completely repaired and was devoid of any sign of destruction.

Sugar Cane Field

"Near St. Fernando, fields of sugar cane stretched as far as the eye could reach. Then we entered into what seemed to be an endless line of mango trees, loaded with lucious fruit. They looked very tempting. Whenever the train stopped at a small country station, native children and women would appear bearing bananas, mangoes, papayas or boiled eggs which they would sell to the passengers. They would cry out their wares in Japanese which they had recently learned, such as 'Tamago, tamago,' (eggs) 'Umaidesu-yo,' (They are delicious) or 'Sayonara.'

"On our way, we saw what was formerly a military barracks for American soldiers and now a field hospital. Over the roofs of the barracks, and far in the distance loomed the peaks of the mountains in the Bataan Peninsula.

"When the cars neared Tarlac, located just half way between Manila and Damortes, it was observed that the passengers who came from Manila had difficulty in conversing with the new passengers who boarded the train at the stations in this sector. I understood that the Manila dialect of Tagalog was slightly different from that spoken in this area.

"We changed cars at Tarlac. There, I saw a train carrying the war prisoners to be sent to the northern regions. From Tarlac, the cars sped through typical tropical verdure and then over paddy fields.

"As we neared our destination, the blue waters of Lingayen Bay greeted our weary eyes. The train reached the terminus at 4:50 p.m. Damortes is a small fishing village, from which the 'national road' leads eastward to Baguio. When I surveyed the opposite shore, from Lingayen Bay, the peaks of the mountains and the blue surface of the sea presented a peaceful and enchanting sight. It was so tranquil and beautiful that I almost wondered if this was the place where the Japanese soldiers had effected a forced landing before the roaring guns of the enemy not long before."

Times Book Shelf

(Continued from Page 6)

fic training at the University of Paris. Born in Warsaw in 1867, where her father was professor of a higher school, the young and gifted girl distinguished herself by some peculiar features which are so often to be found among Slavic peoples. It was the unlimited self-devotion to the family and the ardent wish to acquire knowledge. But how to reach this aim, when the material circumstances are bad, due to the small income of the never promoted father who had not only to take care of the education of his children, but also for the medical treatment of an uncurably sick wife! As it was quite impossible for the two daughters and the son to study at the same time, Marie Skiodowska decided to renounce her long-cherished dream. She became a governess in 1885 for nearly six years and spent the most of her modest savings to support the life of the elder sister who, finally, was able to finish the faculty of medicine of Paris.

France, at that time, was the second fatherland of many intelligent Polish and Russian students who by special circumstances were obliged to leave their countries in order to find access to academic institutions. The University of Paris, also known as the Sorbonne, was the playground of many foreign students who hoped to return later to their homeland with the necessary degree. At the time Marie Sklodowska attended the lectures of well-known physicists, the Sorbonne contained more than 10,000 students, of whom some 1,100 were foreigners. The young student was welcomed by her grateful sister who helped her to accommodate herself to the new life. With 100 Francs a month she had to make her living, full of want and even sufferings, but inspired by the all-overcoming love and passion for knowledge and science.

Crucial Period

The crucial period of her life passed when she became acquainted with Pierre Curie who was also educated at the Sorbonne. His early researches were on piezo-electrocity, the magnetic properties of bodies at different temperatures and other topics. He was chiefly known for his work on radioactivity which he carried out jointly with his bride and, since 1895, his wife Marie. The marriage was the most happy one. In the next years they did much to inquire into the nature of radium and its transformation products. In 1903, they were awarded the Davy medal of the Royal Society and in the same year the Nobel prize for physics was divided between them and the discoverer of radioactivity, Henri Becquerel. After submitting the results of her researches, Madame Curie, now a French physicist, got a leading position in the laboratory at the department of the Sorbonne specially created for her husband.

The tragic death of Professor Curie in 1906 did not hinder the continuation of the jointly started work. His widow succeeded him as professor of the Sorbonne and in 1911 was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry. When she died, in 1934, she was a victim of radium, and her passing away was generally considered to be a big loss for mankind.

Takayama Fought for Cause of Imperial Rule

(Continued from Page 6)

state of great excitement, having been informed of the terrible news by a messenger. "Mr. Takayama," said Nagano, "Be firm and steady, keep up your spirit, I am Nagano." The loyalist appeared quite satisfied as he saw his two friends before him.

"I am very grateful for the presence of you two gentlemen," Takayama said calmly. "What I have believed as an act of loyalty to the Throne has turned out to be the reverse. I, keenly realize how stupid I have been and the great mistake I have made. It is a punishment from heaven that I have thus lost my mental balance as to have come to this pass. When I am dead and gone, please explain to the people very clearly that I repented my mistake and disposed myself accordingly to expiate the wrong I have committed. This is the last favor I ask of you gentlemen to perform in my behalf."

The two men motionlessly gazed at the loyalist for a moment, and then Mori was to speak first, saying painfully: "Your will will be carried out, but your life may still be spared. You hand that sword to me and receive medical treatment from the doctor I have sent for." Takayama at first refused but he was finally prevailed upon. Then he turned toward the direction of Kyoto, closed his eyes and bid farewell aloud to the Imperial capital and then turned to the direction of his home and muttered parting words to his home town.

When this was done, he seemed relieved of all concern and somewhat regained his spirit. As he sat with serenity and composure, he did not look like a man who had committed seppuku, but by nightfall, he was rapidly turning pale in the face.

Government officials arrived to inspect the case and asked Takayama why he had committed seppuku. To this, he said he was insane but nothing more. They asked him several other questions, but he made no response except to give his name and address. In the meantime, the doctor arrived, but he could do nothing, for it was too late to give any treatment. Takayama breathed his last in the evening of June 27, 1793, at the age of 47.

AMERICA IN THROES OF INTERNAL STRIFE

Undeniable Instances of Friction Are Quoted by Leading Magazines

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 22—Undeniable instances of the internal strife which is gripping present-day America are given in articles appearing in three of the United States' most widely-read magazines; Fortune, Time and Newsweek.

The gist of the expressions voiced is that freedom for industry and trade, which the United States is allegedly fighting for, is already so endangered that it might well be considered lost forever. Then, typical of the state of utter disorganization prevailing in America's war industry, thanks to the bungling of the Government, is the outcry: "We ought to fight a little more against our enemies and a little less among ourselves."

The articles follow:

Fortune's Broadside

Fortune Magazine, the outstanding American periodical in the economic field, quizzed a number of leading American industrialists and businessmen on the war economic problems, resulting from the sudden expansion of the armament program of the United States.

From their answers, which were published in the March issue of the magazine, it becomes apparent that many leading personalities of American economy are afraid of the Government becoming continuously more totalitarian. Freedom for industry and trade, for which the United States is allegedly fighting, is thus endangered and might well be considered lost forever. Numerous complaints are also voiced by business leaders who declare that instead of being able to concentrate on the solution of difficult production problems they have to waste half their time answering silly questions and fight for raw materials, required for the production of the urgently needed equipment of the fighting forces.

Typical of the state of utter disorganization, prevailing in the American war industry thanks to the bungling management of the Government, is the frequently heard outcry: "We ought to fight a little more against Japan and Germany, and a little less against each other."

Newsweek Critical

The complete rejection by the United States, of the wishes of the Argentine Army and Navy mission in Washington, is considered a grave mistake by Argentine circles, friendly to the United States, the American periodical Newsweek reports in it's issue of April 6. As a token of goodwill, small deliveries ought to have been made, at least, the journal declares. To avoid a further estrangement of Argentina, the paper recommends the dispatch of some prominent American personality like Vice-President Wallace or Wendell Willkie.

The growing submarine menace has led to considerable unrest among the sailors, organized under the C.I.O., Newsweek states in another article in it's April 6 issue. Life boats must have better radio equipment and a better patrol service should be organized, according to the sailors' demands.

How sufficient crews are to be trained for the ships to be newly constructed, is causing another serious headache to the United States authorities. Conservative estimates call for 70,000 sailors and 15,000 officers for the next two years. The present training program can only cover half of these requirements at present. Newly trained sailors are on their first trip only ten days after they have finished their course.

Situation Grave, Says Time

Time Magazine, in its issue of May 4, 1942, points out the serious problems, the nearing harvest time is placing before American farmers. Government subsidies could be granted to farmers only on wheat which had been regularly stored. Barns, however, are still filled up to 80 or 90 per cent of their capacity with the surplus of the last harvest.

Railroads are so much overburdened that they only accept the transportation of wheat if assurances are given that it will be immediately unloaded at its point of destination. Shipping on the Great Lakes which usually plays an important role in the transportation of grain can be no help, as it is already taxed to the utmost by ore transports, the magazine declared.

TAIWAN SHRINE HONORS 9,226 WAR DEAD HEROES

Governor-General Hasegawa Attends Rites—Takasago Tribe Policemen Also Enshrined

The enshrining ceremony at the Taiwan Gokoku Shrine located on the banks of the Keelung River for the peaceful repose of the 9,226 souls of the war dead, was held at 8 p.m. on Friday, reports Domei.

The ceremony was attended by Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan and other prominent Government officials.

Among the war dead enshrined were Major-General Nobunari Yamane, Captain Atsutada Mukai, Taiwanese interpreters and policemen of the Takasago tribe, who were killed at the battle of Shoka.

Seven hundred members of the bereaved families throughout Japan attended the ceremony.

Gandhi Scores Britain

D.N.B.

BARCELONA, May 22.—In an interview granted to a Spanish paper Mahatma Gandhi, the great Indian leader, made the following statement: "I am very sorry I have to state that my personal conditions make it impossible for me to give any moral assistance to Great Britain. The British attitude toward India has filled me with great sorrow since Britain was never prepared to make any real concessions toward a British-Indian collaboration."

No Reception for Argentines

There will be no reception at the Argentine Embassy on Monday, May 25 on the occasion of the Argentine National Holiday.

GENDARMERIE WORK IN TAIWAN STRESSED

New Headquarters Will Be Created at Taihoku to Meet Additional Duties

The Taiwan Gendarmerie Headquarters will newly be established at Taihoku for strengthening and controlling the gendarmerie forces at Taihoku and Tainan, important strategic bases for operations directed toward the southern regions, according to Domei.

The headquarters will be under the direct control of the Commander of the Gendarmerie with general headquarters in Tokyo, by virtue of an Imperial Ordinance promulgated Saturday, revising the Gendarmerie law. The revision was made in view of the important part played by the gendarmes in the War of Greater East Asia, says Domei.

The Yokosuka and Kure detachments of the military police, which have been under the jurisdiction of the Tokyo and Hiroshima Gendarmeries respectively, will be raised to the status of gendarmerie.

A gendarmerie has been newly established at Saseho, in order to control the four detachments of military police at Kurume, Saseho, Nagasaki and Omura.

Bans Wooden Fences

D.N.B

AMSTERDAM, May 22.—The British Government has prohibited replacing iron fences with wooden ones, according to the British news service. The use of timber will in the future be allowed only for important works and repairs. It will be remembered that all iron fences in England were confiscated some time ago for war purposes.

TRANSPORT FIGHTS ENEMY SUBMARINE

Exchanges Fire for More Than Two Hours and Returns Safely

After exchanging fire for more than two hours, a Japanese transport successfully repulsed an enemy submarine in southern waters, attacking the undersea craft with torpedoes and none the worse for its experience, the transport safely reached a certain base, reports a Domei correspondent, who chanced to be aboard the ship, in a dispatch dated Friday.

"The transport left a certain undisclosed port on the afternoon of May 17," states the correspondent, "and on the third day of our departure from the port, about 8:45 a.m. everyone aboard heard a detonation astern and a severe shock was felt at the same time.

"A torpedo, I thought and I ran up on the deck. Sure enough an enemy submarine let off two torpedoes at our ship some 1,600 meters ahead of us. The wake of the two torpedoes was vividly seen. Several sailors began firing at the submarine whose periscope alone could be seen on the waves.

"With extraordinary concussion, the speed of the ship dropped all of a sudden. A torpedo hit the stern but no serious damage was done to the vessel.

"A severe fight ensued between the damaged ship and the enemy submarine for more than two hours. Every time the periscope appeared on the waves fire was concentrated upon the submarine from our vessel.

"So severe was the fire of our guns that the enemy could not approach us and aboard the ship even the cooks were busy carrying ammunition to the guns.

"About 10:20 a.m. two hours after the fight had started, the enemy gave up attacking our vessel and the periscope popped up no more. Our vessel, though damaged, was able to reach our destination safely."

OLD SOLDIER DIES AT 113

Sekidera of Famous Shinsengumi Passes in Osaka

A very famous old soldier, Yozaemon Sekidera, who was a member of the group of picked soldiers known as the "Shinsengumi" of the Tokugawa Shogunate Government, died in Osaka on Tuesday at the age of 113.

He was born in 1829 in Echizen Province, as the eldest son of a Samurai family. At the age of twenty, he fled from home and roamed about the Hokkaido and Karafuto.

At the time of the Meiji Restoration he first joined the Tokugawa forces which were badly beaten by the Imperial Forces in a series of battles, but later, changing his mind, he joined the Imperial Forces and distinguished himself on the battlefield.

'TOKYO VILLAGE' PLANNED IN NORTH MANCHOUKUO

Second Batch of 30 Young Men on Way to Till 'New Earth'

The Manchoukuo Agricultural Colonization Federation, recently organized under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, sent the second batch of 30 young men to Hsinan in Changchun Province, Kirin, Manchoukuo, on Friday. With the aim of building up a "Tokyo Village" in that section, the Federation had previously sent the first party of 50 young men, mostly not more than 29 years of age. The first batch and the newly sent thirty pioneers are expected to live permanently in Manchoukuo.

Prior to the departure, a "send off" ceremony was held at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Besides 700 attendants, the Vice-Minister of Overseas Affairs and the Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry were present. After the closing ceremony the thirty brave young men left Tokyo Station at 5:50 p.m. amid the encouraging song, "Kaitaku no Uta." They are scheduled to arrive at their destination on May 30.

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KURODA
Friday, MAY 29, at 7 p.m.
Hibiya Public Hall.
PROGRAM
1. Bach-Busoni: Chaconne in D Minor
2. Beethoven: Sonata in D Minor Op. 31-2
3. Chopin: Waltz Op. 64-3
Nocturne Op. 32-1
Mazurka Op. 7-3
4. Debussy: Scherzo Op. 31
Arabesque in E Major
in G Major
5. Liszt: Rhapsody No. 15
(Rakoczy March)
Admission: ¥3.05, (Reserved) ¥2.00, ¥1.00 (Incl. tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, and Hibiya Public Hall.

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Sung in French
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The late John F. Runciman, a critic, observed that there is no opera like CARMEN for sheer brilliance, for giving the impression of dazzling sun and heat and animation.
CHARACTERS
CARMEN, *a Cigarette Girl and a Gypsy* RALMONDE VISCONTI (Mezzo-Soprano)
MICAELA, *a Peasant Girl* .... MARTHE NESPOULOUS (Soprano)
FRASQUITA, *Gypsies, Friends* .... ANDREE VAVON (Soprano)
MERCEDES, *of Carmen* .... ANDREE BERNADET (Soprano)
DON JOSE, *a Brigadier* ....GEORGES THILL (Tenor)
ESCAMILLO, *a Toreador* .... M. GUENOT (Baritone)
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PROFESSOR SURVEYS PROSPECTS OF WAR

All-Embracing, Critical Observation Made by Tatsuji Takeuchi

What prospects the current war situation holds in store here in East Asia and elsewhere is the theme of the all-embracing, critical observation advanced by Professor of Political Economy Tatsuji Takeuchi of Kwansei Gakuin, near Osaka, in an article appearing in the May issue of the Zaisei magazine. It was Professor Takeuchi, it will be recalled, who, after reviewing the war development in the January issue of the same periodical, predicted that the war would be a dragged out affair and warned his readers against holding any too optimistic a view with regard to its duration. His discussion runs substantially as follows:

The current War of Greater East Asia has virtually entered its second stage of development. By that I mean that with the fall of Singapore, followed by the unconditional surrender of the Dutch East Indies and the complete pacification of the Philippines, the situation has made it appear as though the initial page of this war has been turned over. Japan is assured of an undefeatable position. In fact, her supremacy stands unchallenged in this part of the world, which takes in both the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Particularly the control of the Indian Ocean being in Japanese hands, the outlook is indicative of many interesting developments in prospect. As presaged by the fall of Rangoon into our hands, the sweeping up of Burma is in order. It is now in progress, Mandalay having already been captured, and will be completed in the not distant future. It will result in the driving out from that area of any remaining prestige and foothold of the Anglo-Americans, including that of Chungking. As to the other parts of the Indian Ocean, the communications between Australia and England will be completely cut off and those between India and Britain greatly endangered.

In the south, with New Guinea under our command, it can be easily surmised that the line of communications between Australia and the United States will be exposed to jeopardy. This can only mean that Australia, getting no help from either England or America, will be eventually forced to fight a lone battle.

Link With Europe

And farther toward Suez, another interesting feature developing in connection with our command of the Indian Ocean, will be our coming in contact with the European Axis Powers. This, being contingent upon the capture of that waterway by the Axis forces, will lead to many advantages, including mutual exchange of goods. We are to get their industrial products while they will have access to those abundant natural resources in the South Seas.

When such time comes, as it's coming is reasonably sure, the Anglo-American dream of vaunted victory based on a protracted campaign will have evaporated. But on the other hand, the position of the Axis Powers will have been much more strengthened and solidified. They will be assured of their invulnerability and certainty of their final triumph. Then some dire prospects will be the lot of our enemies.

Let us begin with England as to what sort of fate will be staring her in the face. No one will gainsay that at the end of this war the position of England will be vastly different from what was the case before it. A complete distintegration of the British Empire will be the order. Most likely she will be driven out of Europe and her Government removed to Canada, with Canada's becoming a part of the United States a mooted question. As to her hold on Australia and New Zealand, she will eventually lose it to a large extent, if not completely. Already those southern commonwealths have lost their hopes in any British help, and are depending upon hopeless American assistance. Whether they will become independent or a part of the United States remains to be seen. But as far as the British hope for restoring her former prestige is concerned, it is very slight and thin.

With Burma about to be completely rid of British influence, the question of the Indian autonomy has become acute. It will be much more aggravated as the result of further decisive victories scored by the German-Italian forces in the Mediterranean and Near East. There is no question but that these Axis victories will accelerate British disintegration.

Two Courses Left Open

Confronted by such a crisis, there are two outstanding courses left for Britain to select from one is to negotiate peace with the Axis and the other to decide upon a drawn out campaign.

As to obtaining peace, it is not very difficult to surmise that a strong peace element exists among the British conservatives. According to the way they figure out this proposition, they claim that the longer England fights against Germany the more profitable will be the result to Soviet and Japan only. To continue such a war would be mutual suicide of the Anglo-Saxons and Teutons. In the meantime, it would amount to Japan, taking advantage of the European grapple, monopolizing the virgin resources in the south.

They figure out further on the chance of a German invasion of the British Isles. What the Germans have been contemplating in this respect since the summer of 1940 has not materialized. On the contrary it has become much harder now than it was two years ago. For the German strength has been much used up since that time; in the conquest of France and Balkan operations Germany has spent a great deal of men and materials. So encumbered with the maintenance of military order and food problem in the occupied areas, that she is too much taken up to launch a British invasion.

Yet in spite of an enormous risk attendent upon such a feat, should she attempt to carry it out and perchance succeed, how could she feed the Britons, if she could not, at the same time, succeed in getting hold of the British Navy and merchant men. Such being a new problem those conservatives conclude that there will be little chance for the Germans to aspire to such a risk. There is too much risk involved to gain either military or political end.

But at the same time there is also little chance for England to send a continental army to contest the German hegemony on the continent. To realize it, it is only possible when the United States is able to dispatch a great oversea contingent. Such a prospect is slim at present in view of the popular sentiment and military program as obtained in America today.

Slim Hole of Realization

A deadlock, as it is, tends all the more to give incentive to the British peace element; but the writer has a grave doubt as to its chance of being realized at this moment. While England might be willing to recognize German hegemony in order to save her face, to attain the position of 'an honorable isolation, the conditions as existing in Germany seem none too propitious for accepting such an overture. The German public sentiment has to be worked up to a more favorable mood than is obtained at present, before any British peace offer can be seriously considered.

For these reasons the writer is inclined to believe in Britain's coming still closer with both America and the Soviet Union, and particularly with the latter. This, in view of her continuous reverses inflicted in East Asia, and where the Germans are going to contest tooth and nail with the Russians, can be taken as a most natural order.

Moreover, the British labor conditions as obtained today have much to do with her closer attachment to the Soviet Union. As every body knows, of all the labors organs in the world, British labor has the most say, only next to the Soviet's. Its position is further strengthened, particularly in domestic politics, since it has become a protracted war in prospect, in which its machinery production cuts the biggest item. Its influence is reflected in the composition of the British Cabinet and in the expressions in Parliament.

Yet British labor is opposed to any prolongation of war were it to be kept on merely for the maintenance or regaining of colonies, which is, to the laborers, a war waged for the benefit of the ruling class. They are only supporting this war to bring about a social revolution, and for no other purposes. It would naturally give expression to the British diplomacy; hence it is drawn toward the Soviet attachment.

As to any British peace overture toward Japan, it is also unthinkable at this moment. Where Britain has been losing all along in this part of the world, yet she lacks her power of rebuttal, it would seem natural that she should float a peace discussion; but her pride will not permit it. Before she does that she would rather shake hands with Germany. But she can do it no more with Germany than with Japan because these latter are tied up in an alliance. That in suing for peace from Germany, England has to recognize our Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is a foregone conclusion; yet she does not seem to, think that she is beaten as badly as that.

British Freedom Lost

What we should not overlook in this connection is the relative attitudes between England and America. It is everybody's knowledge how Britain's dependency upon America has been on the increase since the European war broke out and how much more American say has found its way into the British military and diplomatic affairs. In other words, Britain has lost her freedom when it comes to deal diplomatically with either Germany, Russia, or Japan; but on that score she has to entirely depend upon America's whims.

If, for instance, England should want to make peace with Germany, America would naturally oppose such an eventuality, she would endeavor to trim while in bud any attempt which might lead up to peace. She would naturally want to see how much the Soviets can take and give in the German-Soviet war, and if the outcome is favorable she would formally line up with the latter, in order to press against Germany from both the east and west. Moreover, she would try to put to naught our neutrality treaty with the Soviet Union, so that Japan also, should be attacked from both sides. By that time she would have gained concessions from the Soviets for her military bases in Siberia. So no matter how badly England is in need of peace, no peace is possible at this moment either with Germany or with Japan, as far as Britain is concerned.

In short, Britain will be active from now on with her help toward the Soviet Union. Her diplomacy will take on more of a pro-Soviet color, naturally under the banner of beating Germany. In the meantime, she will be more inclined to concede to India's demand for independence. But she will be less inclined to render any further help toward Australia and New Zealand than to protect her own interests at the sacrifice of those southern commonwealths.

U.S. Only Self-Interested

Nex comes a discussion of America. That America's chief interest lies in her own protection is self-evident. To guard herself against what she terms the "Nazi menace," she considers England as her first line of defense. Strategically she treats England as a sort of buffet state between Nazism and herself. For these reasons, she would not stand England making any separate peace with Germany, as it might result in the British Navy and merchantmen falling into Axis hands. Such would naturally make her fear of Nazism all the more pronounced. So America wants to see England kept intact at any cost. This is one point on which American public sentiment is perfectly agreed.

Then what will be America's cost to keep England intact? The first consideration is to maintain the British Navy in proper trim, by replenishing it with American ships, and if necessary with American sailors. The next importance attaches to the feeding of the teeming English millions, by using her own ships of supply.

All this is for beating Nazism. America considers that Germany will be hard pressed, aside from carrying on a major war with the Soviets, by the German occupations of those various European States, particularly those in the Balkans, where they are overcrowded. Germany has to maintain order and feed the people, and the longer the war lasts the worse she will be in these respects. It is for these reasons that America wants a prolonged campaign.

But since America is unable to send a large army to Europe for any continental campaign, she wants to help the Soviet Union all she can. And while in doing that she wants to drag the Soviets into the Anglo-American line-up.

In such an event, an Axis victory over the Soviets and in the Mediterranean will be sealed, if not restricted. This will give England a breathing spell. So much so that the Axis conquest of Suez will be frustrated, if not delayed, so as the meeting of our forces with those of Germany and Italy will be put off. All of which, giving rise to the idea of a protracted war, makes America to think that she will eventually come out the winner.

Look to Moscow

Henceforth Anglo-American diplomacy will be focussed on Moscow. Besides the American assistance to the Soviet Union has been evidenced in the shape of loans, her help in materials, if not in men also, will continue to flow.

In concert with such Soviet assistance, America's anti-Japanese campaign will gather force as time goes on. America, who has lost all her footholds in the Pacific, will not be content without doing something worth while against us. She has to keep up her military prestige and save her face in politics. As warned by our military authorities, America is liable to launch extensive guerilla operations on the sea and in the air; but considered in the light of what the American people are and what their political setup is, the writer is rather inclined to think that she will come on somewhere from the north in the near future.

It stands to reason, however, as viewed from the standpoints of science and geography, that unless American can line up the Soviets, she can not hope for success from such an undertaking. Unless she has bases along the shores of Kamchatka, such an attempt would be almost hopeless. Hence it is within reason to believe that America will go hard after the Soviets to get those bases.

When we contemplate America, what is most important is to size up the ideas of the American people regarding the present situation in East Asia. It seems that they are still reluctant to recognize the reverses administered by us so far, nor are they willing to admit the hopelessness of wresting victory from us in the final outcome. But on the contrary, even after she has lost the Philippines and those island outposts to us, the fact that she considers our invasion of the American continent as being well nigh impossible, will cause her to redouble her efforts toward the Soviet Union. It is entirely out of the question for her to sue for peace from us. Rather she would be inclined to beat Germany first, and then come back at us, and this with the Soviets as her comrade.

How Will Soviets Act?

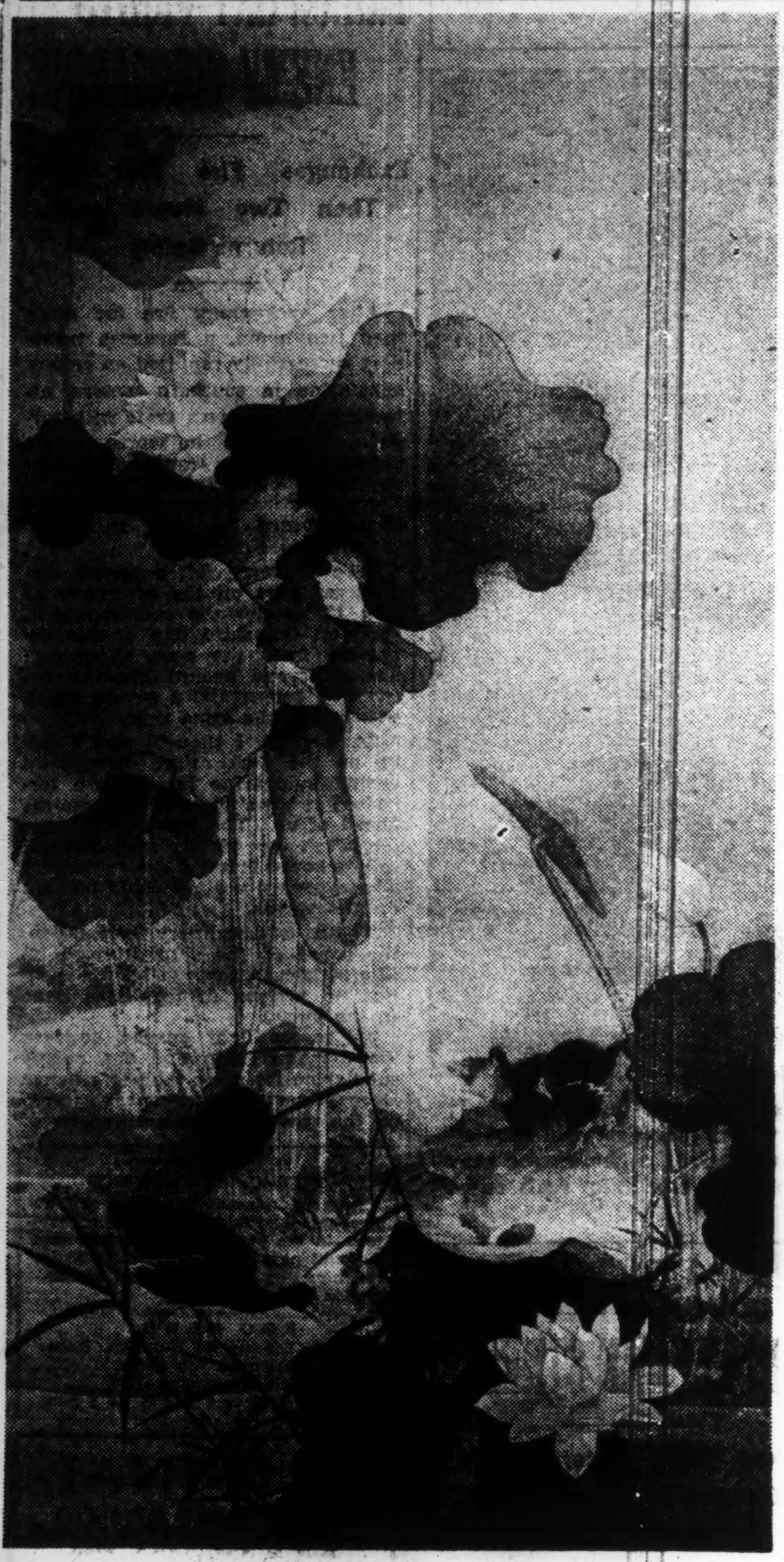
How the Soviet Union will be disposed to the American entreaty is our next question. In the light of the Soviet foreign policy, which is a matter of fact of diplomacy and Stalin's firmly established political position, he will not easily come to terms with the Anglo-American expediency. Originally he wanted to see others fighting among themselves to exhaustion, while keeping Soviet Russia herself aloof for making her international position strong. Then came the German-Soviet war, which was forced upon the latter. Though she is fighting it against her will, yet in view of the war situation at this stage, it would not be like Stalin to accept any German peace terms, which could not but dig his own grave. So, unless there be some big, unlooked for development, inimical to her cause, we can safely assume that this war will continue.

This is what the Anglo-Americans bank on; but the Soviet Union will not stoop to pick the chestnuts out of fire. The Soviets are fighting against Germany for their own protection, and not for the sake of the Anglo Americans. In spite of the help extended to her, she will not sacrifice her men and materials because she is being helped out by those traditionally unreliable democratic nations. It is only too clear that Stalin is taking advantage of their help, for they can be utilized toward helping his own cause. He stands for Soviet first, and the others can take care of themselves.

That any more by the Soviet Union in these respects is a big concern with us needs no emphasis. So far she has kept up a strict neutrality with us, and this in spite of the European war having since developed into a world affair, and further in spite of our gaining brilliant victories over the Anglo-Americans and since their insistance gaining momentus to entice the Soviets into their folds.

In conclusion, whither is the Soviet Union headed, in view of an apparent protracted war, is a momentous question. Will she actually side with the Anglo-Americans, or will she maintain her neutrality with us, as has been the case heretofore? This is the biggest enigma of the whole war situation. In any event there will be concerted efforts by both sides to get the Soviet Union in the way each thinks most advantageous to its own cause."

Lotus and Water-Fowl



By Gyokushô Kawabata (1842-1913)
Painted in Color on Silk
Owned by the Tokyo Fine Art School

The picture shows several water-birds at the foot of a lotus with white biossoms. It is based on sketches from life, executed in graceful line, with soft brushwork and coloring. The artist, Gyokushô Kawabata, of Kyoto origin, was influenced by Maruyama Okyo (1790-1838), and on coming to Tokyo in 1860, studied the methods of Western painting, developing his own style. Though excelling in both landscape and flower-and-bird painting, he is better known for his flower-and-bird pieces. While Hôgai and Gahô introduced a new phase of modern Japanese painting on the basis of the Kanô tradition, Gyokushô advanced in a different direction by adding a new realistic effect to Okyo's style. Herein may lie the reason for the development of such artists as Hyakusui Hirafuku and Somei Yûki under Gyokushô's influence. He was professor at the Tokyo Fine Art School for more than 20 years, from 1890 until his death; he also took pupils at his private studio, and was awarded the honor of being Artist to the Imperial Household. (Courtesy of Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai)

UNIVERSITY PLAYERS VIE IN MANY GAMES

Baseball, Basketball, Hockey And Other Events Set For Weekend

With Yuri pitching three-hit ball, the Waseda nine easily defeated Rikkyo, 8 to 2, in the opener of a Big Six twin-bill played Saturday at the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. In the night-cap Hosei eked out a 1 to 0 shut-out over Imperial.

Waseda cliched the tilt in the second inning with heavy stick-work that tallied 6 runs, knocking Yoshimura off the mound. His successor, Fujimoto then proceeded to yield two more runs in the sixth.

In the meantime, Yuri had things his own way until the seventh when Rikkyo bunched one hit and a walk, plus an error to score twice. Waseda rapped out 8 hits.

In the Hosei vs. Imperial tilt, Yuki and Okamoto hooked up in a pitching duel with Yuki taking the nod as Hosei chased across a marker in the sixth.

Imperial was limited to three hits with Hosei garnering four. Fukuya, Hosei's backstop collected the lone extra base blow, a two-bagger.

At the Korakuen stadium, the local Kyojin further entrenched their position at the top shot by blasting the Nagoya club, 7 to 0. In the certain-raiser of the twin bill, the Taiyo nine nosed out Asahi, 1 to 0.

Basketball Race On

Rikkyo, Bunrika and Imperial scored victories in the opening games of the Kanto Intercollegiate Basketball League race at the Kokutaikan in Kanda.

Running up the biggest score of the day, the Bunrika five defeated Shodai, 59 to 40. Bunrika led 33 to 14 at the half.

Rikkyo the defending champion, had little trouble in outscoring Waseda, 55 to 19. During the first 20 minutes, Waseda was held to 3 field goals while Rikkyo scored 28.

In a see-saw battle that saw the lead change several times through the game, the Imperial five trimmed Keio, 44-34.

Soccer Games Played

Out at the Meiji Shrine stadium, the collegians engaged in two soccer matches of the local league race. in the feature tilt of the afernoon, the eleven from Waseda downed Meiji, 5 to 1. Waseda held a 3 to 0 lead at halftime. Earlier in the afternoon, Keio easily scored a 5 to 0 shut-out over the eleven from Shodai.

Keio Ruggers Win

The Keio university rugby team returned to the victory column of the collegiate league race by downing Imperial, 34 to 3. The Mita fifteen tallied a total of 3 tries, 5 goals while Imperial was limited to a single try in the second half. Keio led 18 to 0 at halftime.

The scores:

BASEBALL

Rikkyo	000 000 200 — 2
Waseda	060 002 00A — 8

Batteries: Yoshimura, Fujimoto and Nari. Yuri, Okamoto and Kondo.

Imperial	000 000 000 — 0
Hosei	000 001 00A — 1

Batteries: Okamoto and Nagamatsu. Yuki and Fukuya.

Asahi	000 000 000 — 0
Taiyo	000 001 00A — 1

Batteries: Hayashi and Isogawa. Noguchi and Sato.

Nagoya	000 000 000 — 0
Kyojin	023 000 02A — 7

Batteries: Matsuo and Yoshikawa. Nakao and Umee.

BASKETBALL

Rikkyo	28	27 — 55
Waseda	6	13 — 19
Bunrika	33	26 — 59
Shodai	14	26 — 40
Imperial	24	20 — 44
Keio	16	18 — 34

SOCCER

Waseda	3	2 — 5
Meiji	0	1 — 5
Keio	3	2 — 5
Shodai	0	0 — 0

RUGBY

Keio	18	16 — 34
Imperial	0	3 — 3

TODAY'S SPORTS

BASEBALL

Big Six collegiate league games. Rikkyo vs. Waseda and Imperial vs. Hosei at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. 12:30 p.m. Professional League games. Nagoya vs Asahi, Kyojin vs. Taiyo and Taiyo vs. Nagoya at the Korakuen stadium. 11 a.m.

RUGBY

Kanto collegiate league matches. Waseda "B's" vs. Meiji "B's" and Waseda vs Meiji at Meiji Shrine stadium. 2 p.m.

HOCKEY

Kanto students league matches. Shodai vs. Imperial and Waseda vs. Meiji at Tsukishima field. 10 a.m.

BASKETBALL

Kanto collegiate league games. Waseda vs. Rikkyo, Bunrika vs. Shodai and Keio vs. Imperial at Kokutaikan 1 p.m.

VOLLEYBALL

Kanto students league matches. Imperial vs. Rikkyo, Nichidai vs. Hosei and Imperial vs. Shodai at Hamamatsu-cho courts. 12:30 p.m.

WATER POLO

Kanto students league game. Bunrika vs. Rikkyo at Meiji Shrine swimming pool. 3:45 p.m.

CYCLING

Kanto students League meet. Hosei vs. Rikkyo and Waseda vs. Keio at Omiya stadium. 1 p.m.

TABLE TENNIS

Kanto students league matches. Meiji vs. Imperial Dental and Keio vs. Imperial at Y.W.C.A. Kanda. 9:30 a.m.

Kobe Notes

More than a hundred leading personages in Kobe were guests at the luncheon party given in honor of Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang at the Oriental Hotel last Friday, under the joint auspices of Hyogo Prefecture, the Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Governor Saka of Hyogo Prefecture delivered the welcome address to which Ambassador Hsu responded.

The same evening, Ambassador Hsu and his two attendants entrained from Sannomiya Station at 9:05 p.m. to return to Tokyo. A large number of people, both Japanese and Chinese, were on hand to give the Chinese envoy a hearty send-off.

The members of the Kobe German Women's Club were hostesses to some 100 Japanese ladies of Kobe, Osaka and Kyoto at a lecture-recital given by the noted German pianist and harpsichord player, Professor Eta Harich-Schneider, in the auditorium of the Club Concordia in Kobe last Friday, from 2:30 p.m.

Mrs. J. Jordan, President of the German Women's Club, gave an introductory speech in which she welcomed the Japanese ladies and expressed her gratitude for the hospitality which the members of the German club had enjoyed as guests of the Japanese ladies at previous parties in Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto.

Professor Harich-Schneider was then introduced and began her lecture on a comparison of Occidental and Oriental romanticism which she illustrated with a variety of compositions by Robert Schumann.

The talented pianist first described her impressions of the tour of Kinkakuji Temple in Kyoto where she found herself in "a romantic world." She then discoursed at length on the differences and similarity of western and eastern culture, art and music.

The latter part of Prof. Harich-Schneider's lecture was a pleasing recital of compositions by Schumann including a collection from "Carnaval" and other collected pieces. The pianist analysed the different compositions before rendering them. So pleasing was her playing that she received warm applause following each piece. Prof. Harich-Schneider's interesting talk was interpreted at intervals into Japanese by an interpreter of the German Consulate-General.

Following the lecture, Mrs. Hirose thanked the German ladies on behalf of the Japanese guests. Tea was then served.

The civil wedding ceremony of Miss Renate Leonhardt to Dr. Philip Wilhelm Homberg was solemnized at the German Consulate-General in Kobe at 11 a.m. Saturday. The bride is the only daughter of the late Dr. Philip Leonhardt and the former Mrs. M. Leonhardt, who is now married to Baron M. von der Decken, President of the Hanseatic Supreme Court in Hamburg, Germany. The groom is a Director of the Roechling Steel Works of Germany and representative of that concern in Kobe.

Consul F. Ried officiated and H. de la Camp and A. E. Zaertling acted as witnesses.

Following the wedding, a luncheon party in honor of the newly-weds was held at the residence of Consul Ried in Shioya. In the evening from 6.30 p.m., a reception took place at the Shioya Country Club where some 50 close friends of the groom assembled to congratulate the couple.

Dr. and Mrs. Homberg will take up residence at 73/2 Takigahira, Shioya, Kobe.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on May 22: His Excellency Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Japan, Mr. K. K. Tang, Mr. K. K. Hao, Mr. K. S. Chin, Mrs. M. Hirashima, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. & Mrs. Y. Nishimiya, Mrs. E. Okabe, Dr. & Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. & Mrs. E. Wolf, Mr. G. Watanabe.

Music Notes

New Japanese music was composed by Koji Taku, Shiro Fukai, Bunya Ko, and other contemporary Japanese composers, for a dance evening by Takaya Eguchi and Miss Miasaoka Miya, two graduates of the Mary Wigman school of modern dancing in Berlin, who will appear at the Imperial Theater, 4 and 7 p.m., Monday, May 25.

Professor Manfred Gurlitt will direct the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra which will give its ninth periodical symphony concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, May 26, with an all-French program. Charpentier's "Impressions from Italy;" Bizet's "Arlesienne" Suite No. 1; Ravel's Piano Concerto, with Koji Taku as the piano soloist, and Ducas' "L'Apprentis Sorcier" will be played.

Teiichi Inoue, tenor, will hold his first vocal recital at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 26. Contemporary Japanese composers, including Yasuki Hirai, Saburo Moroi, and Tei Yanada; and masters of the German Romantic lied, including Brahms and Hugo Wolf, are featured on his program, in which Kuro Okada, piano, and H. Shinozaki, violin, will assist.

A Music and Ballet Evening will be presented at the Imperial Theater, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, featuring musical performances by Professor Leo Sirota, piano; Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano; the Toho Chorus under the direction of Eiichi Uchida, and the Toho Symphony Orchestra conducted by Katsunori Ueno. Weber's "Konzertstueck" for piano and orchestra; songs of Italy, Germany, and Japan, and a musical ballet based on Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suites, are the main numbers on the program.

"Tosca," opera in three acts by Puccini, will be staged in a new Japanese version by Keizo Horiuchi, as the 15th presentation of Yoshie Fujiwara's Opera Company, for three days beginning Wednesday, May 27, at the Kabuki Theater, performances commencing at 6:30 p.m., with a special matinee from 1 p.m., Friday, May 29. The leading roles are cast with Madam Nobuko Hara and Miss Kikue Takita, alternating as Tosca; Yoshie Fujiwara as Caravadossi; Keisuke Shimoyakawa and Takeshi Tameta alternating as Scarpia; and Hidekichi Hibino, Goro Murao, Soichiro Namioka, Toichiro Asai, and Miss Mieko Suzuki in other parts. Professor Manfred Gurlitt will direct the performances, in which the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the Japan Chorus Society will participate.

Seiichi Hayakawa, a young baritone who has been specializing in the interpretation of Schubert's lieder, will offer his third all-Schubert recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m. Thursday, May 28, with [illegible] Klaus Pringsheim at the piano. Songs composed to poems by Goethe and Rueckert make up the larger part of his program.

Miss Yoshiko Kuroda, a brilliant young pianist and first prize winner in the National Japanese Musical Concours, will give a solo recital at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m., Friday, May 29. She will play Bach-Busoni's D minor Chaconne; Beethoven's D minor Sonata Opus 31 No. 2; several Chopin and Debussy selections, and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 15.

In the Periodicals

Japan Times Weekly & Trans-Pacific, Vol. XII, No. 3 dated May 21, 1942 (in English). Publishers, the Japan Times Ltd., Tokyo. Price 40 sen; illustrated. The Weekly is featured by a 5-page supplement entitled "The Air Corps in Burma," containing the full text of the account of the Commander of a certain unit of the Imperial Army Air Corps, describing successful operations in the Burma campaign. Contents: Political Rejuvenation, Results of the Victory in Siege of Corregidor, 'The Heavy Shell Fell. . .' British Forces Crushed, Prince Takamatsu's Trip, Foreign Minister Lauds Institute of the Pacific, Our Heroic Paratroops, New Political Force, To Push War to Success, Conscription in Chosen, Victory in Burma, Count Kaneko Passes, and New Mission Given to Industrial Bank.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin; a pamphlet issued six times a month by the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo, No. 1,405 dated May 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Contents: Germany Poised for Spring Offensive, Germany's Wartime Food Policy, Germany's Wartime Finances, War Materials in Germany, and Germany's Mobilization of Man-Power.

Rengo Fujin; a monthly publication, No. 143, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Women's Federation; a periodical of general interest to women.

A book containing the regulations implementing the revised foreign trade control ordinance and other interested notices (in Japanese). Publishers, the Nippon Boeki Hokoku Renmei, Tokyo.

Domei Jumpo; a publication issued three times a month, Vol. 6, No. 13 dated May 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers the Domei Tsushin-sha Tokyo. Price 40 sen. All important news items and accounts of the leading events at home and abroad during the early part of May are fully described in a summarized way.

Hoso Kenkyu (The Study of Radio Broadcast), a monthly magazine, Vol. 2, No. 5, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Tokyo. The magazine deals with the study of network activities at home and abroad. The leading articles: The Keynote of the Greater East Asia Broadcast Policy, the Language Policy and Broadcast of Greater East Asia, Cultural Condition of Southern Regions and Cultural Policy of America, Britain and Australia, Wartime Radio Broadcast, Factory Workers in Wartime and Broadcast, and the Characteristic Phase of Radio Drama.

Diamond, Vol. 30, No. 15 dated May 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Change of Economics and New Economics, To Construct Special Ships Between Japan and the South Seas, Company Enterprises of the Philippines, Forestry Condition of South Borneo, India's Ammunition Industry, and the Central District of India.

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Professional Notices

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata, Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

BANKS STRENGTHEN WARTIME ECONOMY

Monetary Control Association To Cooperate in Productivity Expansion

TOJO ATTENDS MEET

Men of Conviction and Strong Will Chosen to Head Subsidiary Agencies

With the inaugural meeting on Saturday of the National Monetary Control Association which will place under its supervision all banking activities throughout Japan with legal backings provided under the Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance, preparations for war economy have been completed. The new national association and its 10 subsidiary agencies are expected, in close cooperation with the Government, to make all possible efforts to absorb the floating purchasing power, improve the digestion of Government bonds and facilitate the industrial productivity expansion campaign.

The inaugural meeting of the National Monetary Control Association was held at the Tokyo Bankers' Club Saturday morning. Premier General Hideki Tojo, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Masamichi Yamawaki, director of the Bank Bureau of the Finance Ministry, and other Government officials concerned attended as guests. At the outset of the meeting, Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, was appointed by the Finance Minister as the first president of the monetary control association and then Mr. Yuki named Viscount Keizo Shibuzawa, deputy governor of the Bank of Japan, as vice-president and nominated other officers of the association.

The closest cooperation will be maintained between the National Monetary Control Association and the Bank of Japan, because for this purpose Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, was appointed president of the new organization. Main businesses to be undertaken by the association include (1) the participation in the drafting of the Government's financial plans, (2) the extension of advice to financial institutes as to their investment business, (3) the amalgamation of small banks and (4) the improvement of the liaison between bankers and industrialists.

Member Banks

The National Monetary Control Association was formed by the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Taiwan, Hokkaido Colonial Bank, Bank of Chosen, Industrial Bank of Japan, Central Bank of Commercial and Industrial Guilds, Pension Bank, People's Bank, Wartime Financing Bank and 10 control associations which were set up in each branch of banking business.

Sub-control agencies in this line were already set up and officers appointed by the Government. The line-up of these sub-control bodies is being well-received by economic experts who comment that right men were placed in the right places. The Commercial Banks Control Association, an organization of major commercial banks is headed by Iwao Aida, former chief of the Deposit Department of the Finance Ministry. Mr. Aida has a wide knowledge of banking circles and is a man of conviction.

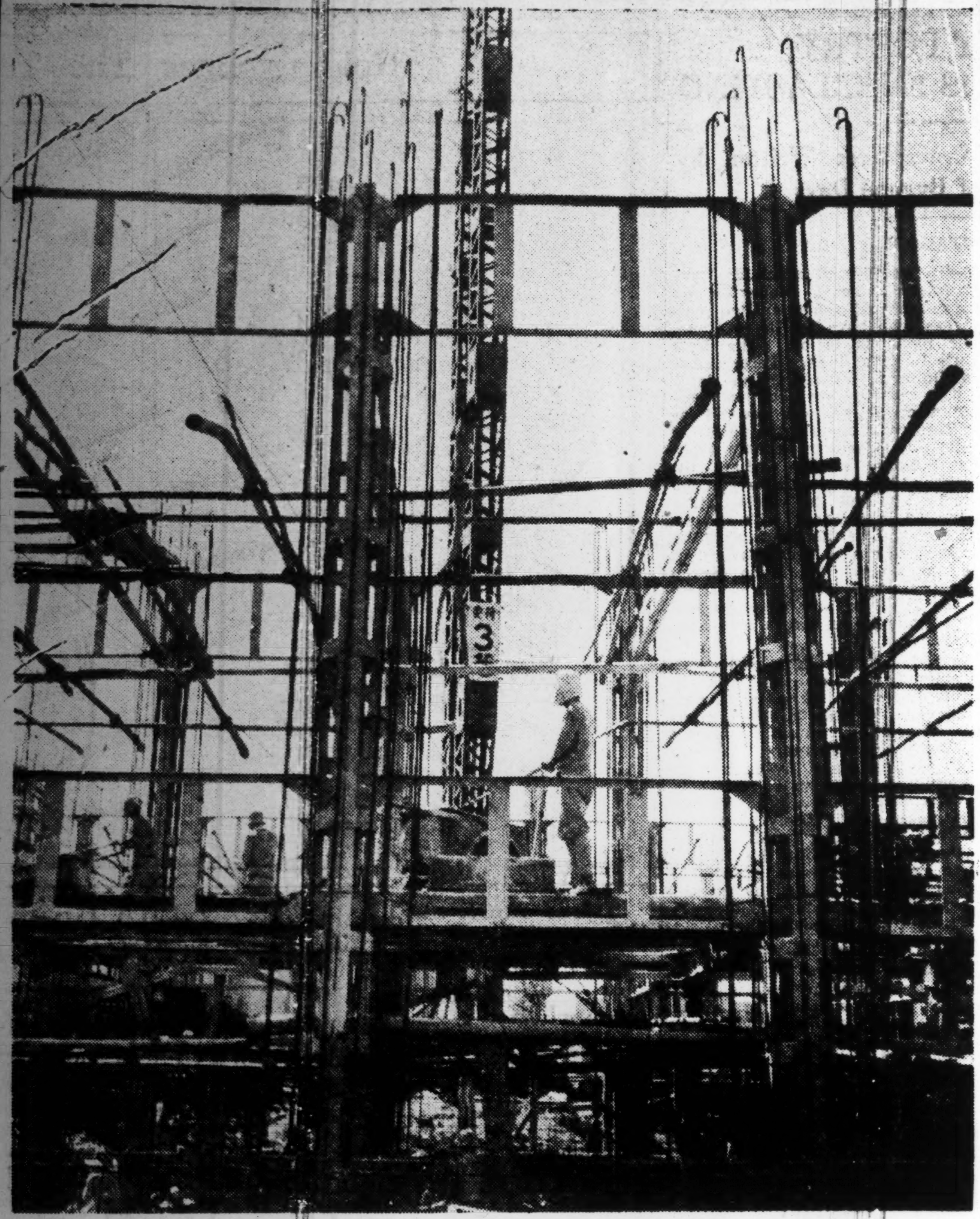
Masahiko Wada, president of the Provincial Bank Control Association, had for long years been deputy governor of the Bank of Taiwan, and is a progressive man. The presidency of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks Control Association was assumed by Hajime Nishino, governor of the Hypothec Bank of Japan. Kushio Iwamura, president is one of the most influential businessmen in trust circles.

The Securities Control Association was established under the leadership of Junichiro Nishimura, former vice-chief of the Economic Department of the General Affairs Board of the Hsinking Government. Such a man of strong will as Mr. Nishimura is most suitable for the post, now that the sweeping renovation of the securities transaction is being urged by many economic leaders.

Bungei Terumichi, president of the Aikoku Life Insurance Company, and Tetsuzo Watanabe, chairman of the board of directors of the People's Bank, were named president of the Life Insurance Control Association and the Mutual-Financing Control Association respectively. Hyotaro Okamoto, chief of the Investigation Department of the Bank of Japan, assumed the presidency of the Savings Banks Control Association.

Sugar Output Ups

The Manchoukuo Sugar Refining Company Ltd., (Manshu Seito) successors to the South Manchuria Sugar Manufacturing Company, succeeded in 1936 in interesting the farmers and in encouraging sugar-beet production in 47 villages near Suchiatun, around which 463 hectares of beet were cultivated in the spring of 1936. The total crop amounted to about 5,000,000 kin or about 10,000 kin per hectare, to the great satisfaction of both the promoters and cultivators. Shipments of sugar-beet to the company's plant, which started its operation in November, began in the middle of December, and the movement of beet to the Suchiatun station was active, amounting to about 220,000 kin per day. Production of sugar-beet is increasing yearly.



The building shown above is typical of the numerous steel-framed structures now under construction throughout Japan. There has been a big boom in the building trade since the outbreak of the China Affair as an enormous number of factories had to be erected to meet the exigencies of the war. With the occupation of the southern regions by the Imperial Japanese Forces, where new factories will have to be constructed, a glorious future is in store for the building trade of Greater East Asia.

AUTARCHY IN COTTON FOR SPHERE SOUGHT

Self-Sufficiency Expected With Completion of Production Expansion Plans

Although Greater East Asia at present runs short of raw cotton an autarchic structure in this resource is expected to be realized when the production forward programs for various countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere are completed, according to the Kagakushugi Kogyo, an economic magazine.

According to the statistical survey by the Japan Federation of Spinners Associations in 1936, reports the magazine, the total cotton consumption within East Asia exclusive of Burma was estimated at 19,259,000 piculs of which Japan accounted for 5,166,000 piculs, Manchoukuo for 1,212,000 piculs, China for 9,770,000 piculs, French Indo-China for 965,000 piculs, Thailand for 368,000 piculs, Kwangchow for 5,000 piculs, Amoy for 4,000 piculs, Hongkong for 33,000 piculs, Malaya for 126,000 piculs, British Borneo for 18,000 piculs, the Netherlands East Indies for 1,591,000 piculs and the Philippines for 397,000 piculs.

Downward Trend in 1938-39

The total raw cotton production in these areas amounted to 11,591,800 piculs in 1937, 8,589,200 piculs in 1938 and 5,815,600 piculs in 1939. The remarkably downward curve in 1938 and 1939 is understood chiefly to be attributable to the destruction of cotton plantations in North and Central China, the third producing area of the world, owing to the outbreak of the China Affair. In 1937, North China turned out 6,167,194 piculs and Central China 4,224,349 piculs and the 1939 figures for these areas were recorded at 1,434,482 piculs and 3,351,000 piculs respectively. With the restoration of peace and order in China, however, the cotton production has recently increased to about 7,000,000 piculs. An upward tendency is also noted in Chosen, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China, Thailand, the Philippines and the East Indies.

The Five-Year Cotton Production Expansion Program of the Army will be designed to set up an autarchic structure in the textile material and it was drafted on the basis of reports submitted by Dr. Nakae Enomoto, professor at the Kyoto Imperial University, and Kosaburo Shiraishi, chairman of the Japan Federation of Spinners Associations, who made an inspection tour of the southern regions as advisors to the Army. Apart from the Army plan, various similar programs are now being enforced in this part of the world, as shown in the following table: (In 1,000 piculs).

	Ending year of programs	Goals	Pre-China Affair output
Chosen	1942	1,650	769
Taiwan	1948	320	5
Kwantung	1942	37	6
Manchoukuo	1945	770	342
North China	1950	10,000	6,167
Central China	1951	10,000	4,224

These cotton production forward programs, especially that for the Philippines and the East Indies, have not only economic objectives but also social purposes in particular for the relief of the jobless.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	135.9	+ .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.9	— .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.4	+1.20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.05	Same

FLOATING OF S.M.R. BONDS SCHEDULED FOR JUNE 20

Railway Company to Issue ¥35,000,000 at 4.3% Interest, Announces Industrial Bank

The South Manchuria Railway Company will float the 88th bonds aggregating ¥35,000,000 on June 20 at an interest rate of 4.3 per cent per annum, redeemable within 13 years, it was officially announced by the Industrial Bank of Japan Friday, reports Domei.

Simultaneously, the Industrial Bank announced that the Nissan Chemical Industrial Company will issue its first debentures totaling ¥1,500,000 on June 20 at the interest rate of 4.3 per cent per annum.

Excellent Iron Ore Mines

Iron ores produced in Manchoukuo are of both the hematite and magnetite types. Judging from the poor mines in existence prior to the birth of the new State, it was formerly thought that deposits of rich iron ores were scarce, but the discovery of the excellent mines in Tungpientao has proved the falsity of the old belief. The figures already given by the surveyors aggregate 130,000,000 metric tons of rich iron deposits, and 1,660,000,000 metric tons of poorer quality, most of the best material for iron manufacture being from Tungpientao. The immensity of the possible output of iron in this region has proved very encouraging to all those who are sparing no efforts to strengthen national defense and the manufacturing industries in Manchoukuo.

Bean Oil Milling Important

The soya bean oil milling enterprise of Manchoukuo enjoys a preeminent position among its various industries. This is due in great measure to the fact that Manchoukuo is one of the largest growers of soya beans and that bean oil and bean cakes form important items in the exports of the country. The value of bean oil output amounted to over 31,000,000 yuan in 1936. Production is mainly centered in the cities of Dairen, Yingkow, Antung and Harbin.

BUYING SENTIMENT STRONG ON MARKET

Atmosphere on Stock Exchange Bright at News of Chungking Army Trapped

War front reports to the effect that five divisions of the Chungking 10th Group Army of about 100,000 strong were trapped at their defense line along the Tungyang River, Eastern Chekiang Province, noticeably brightened the atmosphere of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday. A buying sentiment of many wares grew intensified, but the bourse issue continued to be calm.

The condition in the long-term section was more cheerful than in the short-term section. In the long-term market, N.Y.K. stepped up ¥0.80, its new ¥0.60, O.S.K. ¥0.90, its new ¥1.40, Nissan Steamship ¥1.00, Uraga Dock ¥0.80, Hakodate Dock ¥1.00, Ikegai Iron Works ¥1.20. Mitsubishi Mining ¥1.50 and Ishihara Industries and Transports ¥1.00.

Among other heavy industrials, Showa Electric Industry jumped ¥1.00 owing to the bright prospects of the aluminum manufacturing industry. A buying sentiment on a scale down pervaded sugar wares and as a result of this, Japan Sugar advanced ¥1.00, Ensuiko Sugar ¥1.00, its new ¥0.90 and Taiwan Sugar ¥0.50.

Closing quotations of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥135.90. N.Y.K. ¥105.20, its new ¥90.90, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.80, its new ¥97.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥90.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		June	July
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)			....	153.0
Do. new (25)			97.4	97.8
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)			88.0	87.8
Toyo Rayon. new (50)			....	72.4
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	[illegible]	u1.0	64.8	63.4

Second Section

	Clos.		June	July
N. Y. K. (50)	105.3	u .3	105.8	106.0
Do. new (37½)	90.6	u .6	90.9	91.5
O S K (50)	94.9	d .4	95.9	94.4
Do. new (37½)	94.5	u1.4	94.9	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)			80.9	81.4
Do. new (25)			....	53.4
Uraga Dock (50)	97.7	u .8	98.1	99.0
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)			81.1	82.0
Hitachi Works (50)	[illegible]		....	75.7

Third Section

	Clos.		June	July
Japan Piston Ring	78.6	d .3	79.5	78.5
Japan Nickel	49.6	u .1	49.7	49.7
Japan Soda	39.4	u1.3	39.6	40.3
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	64.8	u .2	65.3	65.9
Japan Automobile Ind	74.0	u .2	74.5	74.9
Ikegai Automobile Ind.			67.2	68.2
Mitsubishi Machinery	130.5		....	131.1
Japan Carbon			87.3	88.9
Japan Oil	78.8		79.3	80.0
Japan Fat			67.1	67.9
Karafuto Oil			49.5	49.6
Furukawa Industry			....	119.7

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
Second 5%	107.00	107.00	107.00	107.00
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	136.0	136.8	135.9	135.9
N. Y. K., old	105.9	106.0	105.2	105.2
N. Y. K., new	90.9	91.0	90.4	90.9
Kanegafuchi Spin.	154.0	154.8	154.0	154.8
Do. new	97.1	97.8	97.0	97.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.1	91.0	90.0	90.9
Osaka Stock, new.	72.6	74.0	73.4	73.7
Japan Steel Tube.	75.0	75.2	75.0	75.0
Japan Oil	79.1	79.5	79.1	79.2
S. M. Railway	72.9	73.1	72.9	72.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.6
Hitachi Works	74.8	74.7	74.4	74.4
Japan Mining	59.0	59.0	58.9	58.9
Manchurian Ind.	60.00	60.0	59.9	59.9

SUPERIOR VESSELS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Cabinet Has Decided to Submit Forward Bill to Forthcoming Session of Diet

STANDARD TYPE BOTTOMS

Ships, Machinery Equipment to Be Built According to Prescribed Specifications

With the approach of the convocation of the 80th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet at which time the Government will announce its plans concerning the prosecution of the national policy, the attention of economic leaders is now to an intensifying degree focused on the planned shipbuilding program which is expected to be the main subject in the coming session. Although the mass production of mercantile vessels is the aim of the program, efforts will be taken to construct superior craft so as not to follow in the steps of the United States which was embarrassed with the disposal of 10,000,000 tons of shabby standard-type ships built during the World War of 1914-18.

The Tojo Cabinet has decided to submit the Shipbuilding Forward Bill to the coming extraordinary Diet session believing that shipping is as important as warships in the prosecution of the current war. Since the outbreak of the European War, 70,000,000 tons of mercantile vessels of the world were sent to the bottom owing to the attack by belligerents' naval and air forces or because of striking mines. England which had hitherto been self-confident as the monarch of the seven seas with over 30,000,000 tons of ships in her possession is now on her way to economic downfall, because more than half of the tonnage has already been sunk by Axis navies and consequently the overseas supply of provisions and other daily necessities seriously hit.

Shipbuilding Plans

It was on May 9 that the Government at a regular Cabinet meeting decided to concentrate its efforts on the early expansion of Japan's commercial fleet. Three days later the schedule concerning the carrying out of the planned shipbuilding plan was announced by the Board of Information and another three days later measures to improve the supply of seamen were decided by Cabinet members. As another preparation for the projected shipbuilding movement, the Government also decided Friday to introduce to the coming Diet a bill which will stipulate the raising of the issue-limit of the Industrial Equipment Corporation from the present five times to 10 times paid capital. The decision was reached in order to improve the corporation's extension of loans to shipbuilding companies. Out of ¥1,000,000,000 which the corporation will raise this year, ¥400,000,000 is expected to be appropriated for financial aid to shipping and shipbuilding firms.

Planned shipbuilding is the usual measure to which belligerents used to resort in an endeavor to construct mercantile vessels under the mass production system, but the projected plan of the Japanese Government is different in many points from similar schemes adopted by foreign countries. Apart from the mass production system, importance will be attached, in the Japanese plan, to the adjustment of the relation between shipbuilding cost and charterage which is considered to be necessary for the smooth operation of wartime price policy.

Types of Ships

The Government's planned shipbuilding program consists of the standardization of the type of vessels, the adjustment of the relation between the construction of warships and mercantile crafts and the placing of the orders for shipbuilding under a unified control of the Industrial Equipment Corporation. Under the program, ships will be built according to prescribed types and machinery and equipment are to be produced in line with the prescribed specifications. Freighters are to be in six standard types, running from A to F. Oil tankers are to be in three types and mineral ore transports in one type. Different types of vessels will be constructed in different shipyards and each shipbuilder will concentrate efforts in the construction of ships of the same type.

One of the factors which had hampered shipbuilding was the increasing difference between shipbuilding cost and charterage. Charterage has been pegged at a level for September 18, 1940, under the Price Stop Ordinance, while a rising trend has been seen in shipbuilding costs. This problem will, however, be solved by the projected Government's program, because the losses which construction of new ships will cause will be compensated for by the Government.

Bill Clearings

May 24
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	164,034	168,030
Balance	34,165	16,838

Downfall of Chiang Government Predicted With Cessation of Supplies to Chungking

The total cessation of supplies from foreign countries is rapidly leading the Chungking regime to its downfall, observes the Yomiuri. With the total loss of the aid-Chiang Burma route as well as other channels of supplies through Shanghai and Hongkong, the Chungking regime is now compelled to seek the support of its allies through the only route available from Soviet Russia or some points, if at all retained, in the neighborhood of Kwanchou where its allies' cargoes were stealthily discharged in former days, remarks the daily.

In view, however, of the large-scale spring offensive recently started by Germany against Soviet Russia, it is no longer possible for the Chungking regime to anticipate substantial aid from Russian sources. Neither is it within the range of possibility to hope for continued Anglo American support now that the Japanese Navy has gained perfect control over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The only course left open for desk planning is to be found in the establishment of an autarchy in the Chungking economic structure, continues the daily.

New Road

It is true that the Chungking regime is now boasting of building a new route connecting Chungking and central India. Considering, however, the topographic obstacles on the border line of China and India as well as other adverse circumstances relating to the various political organizations, the realization of this plan is open to question. Even if it is realized the actual value of this route will fall far short of the expectations of the Chungking regime. It is under these circumstances that Chiang Kai-shek's troops are campaigning against the Japanese Forces, now driven to the mountain regions in Szechwan and fully convinced of the folly of continually relying on the allies.

It is evident that Chiang is intensely interested in perfecting the economic structure of his regime but the Chungking authorities are now confronted by serious consequences arising from the cessation of supplies from foreign sources upon which they have been reliant for many years. With the exception of a few government factories in the rural sections, there are practically none capable of producing arms efficient enough to defend their regime against the Japanese Forces, due principally to poor equipment and lack of skilled mechanics.

30% Increase

It will be recalled that the Chungking authorities mapped out a plan for the production of enough steel and iron by the end of 1940. With this plan remaining yet to be completed, however, the authorities announced that an increase of 30 per cent had been realized during 1939. Yet even this should be taken with a grain of salt as we remind ourselves of the customary exaggeration on the part of the Chungking administrators.

It has been learned that the arms and munitions that America supplied to Chiang through the Burma route from April 27 till May 30 of last year amounted in value of $75,198,000.

It is quite possible that the Chungking authorities may draft an interior economic structure according to (1) the projected expansion of state-governed enterprises, (2) the development of agricultural industries, (3) the aiding of mining industries carried on by civilians, and (4) the control of materials for national consumption (monopoly system has already been enforced for salt, match, sugar, etc.).

Infantile Factories

Of the factories in the remote provinces of Szechwan, Hunan, Shensi and Kansu, totaling 488, a good many of the state-managed ones are engaged in the production of general machines, electric machines, copper, alcohol, chemical drugs, vegetable oils, etc. But they are operating with limited capitals, ranging from 10,000 to 100,000 yuans, with the exception of a single manufacturing corporation which is capitalized at 500,000 yuan.

In view of the fact that the average factory in Chungking operates with a capacity of 340,000 h.p., there is reason to suspect that, contrary to the exaggeration of the Chungking authorities, the local industries are still in an infantile stage, turning out a few heavy guns for experimental purposes, while the major output is confined to hand-grenades, rifles, or trench mortars at the most. Another handicap is assuredly the dwindling stock of petroleum products, which is interfering with the operation of the munitions industries.

With transportation facilities now paralyzed, there are no adequate means of conveying farm products, the consequence being the deplorable state of living among the farming community. As a matter of fact, they are suffering from the heavy fall of their earnings and the ceaseless rise in prices of their daily necessities. Thus it is that the Chungking administrators are not a little concerned over the prospective loss of the nation's fighting spirit against the Japanese.

Pipe Dream

The authorities at Chungking insist on reserving an abundant stock of farm products in anticipation of the restoration of peace and subsequent prosperity of export business. As things stand, however, this notion is tantamount to a pipe dream. The fact is that speculation is rife among the dealers, and the difficulty of living is gaining in intensity among the general public.

It is universally admitted that the financial influence of the Chungking regime has continued to sink with the gradual fall in value of the old fapi, and it is no longer possible for the Chiang army to extend its guerrilla warfare to the areas where peace has been restored by the Japanese Forces. The fall of the fapi is another source of headache to the Chungking populace, their taxes being raised so as to check the inflation of currency on the one hand and to meet the interest accruing on the huge loans from America on the other.

To make a long story short, the Chungking schedule, that of rehabilitating their economic structure to cope with the offensive of the Japanese Forces, is something that may be put into practice in the distant future if at all now that they have been robbed of the major route through Burma.

CHUNGKING FAPI NOTES ARE ON DOWNWARD TREND

New Exchange Rate 66 Yuan as Against 100, Reports Domei Reporter From Shanghai

Accelerated by the growing isolation of the Chungking regime and the remarkable extension of the notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank at Nanking, the old fapi or Chungking dollar met with a terrible slump on Thursday, reports a Domei correspondent from Shanghai.

As a matter of fact, adds the correspondent, the Shanghai office of the Central Reserve Bank, announced Thursday a new exchange rate of 66 yuan as against 100 yuan of the fapi.

It will be remembered that the continued fall of the fapi has been a source of grave concern among the Chinese populace due to the corresponding rise in prices of their daily necessities. It is in these circumstances that the Chinese are now hankering after the stabilization of commodity prices by virtue of the notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank.

The Finance Department of the Nanking Government is now in touch with our local authorities in an endeavor to formalize a sensible and effective counter-measure.

Well Suited for Apples

The cultivation of apples in Manchoukuo has made rapid progress in a short period of time. In 1916-17, the area devoted to this purpose was no more than several hundred acres, but the orchard area increased to 4,800 acres in 1927 and to 14,000 acres in 1936. The climate of Manchoukuo is well suited for apple growing and the cultivation is economically profitable. However, cultivation is limited to the areas south of Anshan. The output in Kwantung Territory is three or four times that for all Manchoukuo. The value of apple output in 1935 was ¥1,569,700. Imports amounted to ¥612,000.

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TIRE CORD MADE OF RAYON TO BE PRODUCED IN JAPAN

Commerce and Industry Ministry Assisting Manufacturing Federation

The Commerce and Industry Ministry is now in touch with the Rayon Manufacturers' Federation in connection with the production of tire cord made of rayon, which was started in April by the four leading rayon manufacturers, viz., Toyo Spinning Company, Teikoku Rayon Company, Kurashiki Rayon Company, and Toyo Rayon Company, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

It is learned that the Commerce and Industry Ministry is working on a plan to facilitate the deliveries of raw materials for rayon and to create a tutorial organ, with due respects paid to the suggestions voiced by the experts connected with the said companies, states the journal.

It was during the latter half of 1941 that the experts interested succeeded in turning out a species of rayon having rare tenacity as compared with common rayon. With the utilization of this material, the shortage of tire cords made of Egyptian cotton will be considerably alleviated. Yet the production during the first half of this year will be mostly intended for trial use, and will not be recommended for popular consumption.

According to the analytical research so far conducted, this material has a high percentage of durability against moisture and a still higher percentage against desiccation. These merits of the new stuff are more conspicuous than those of the Egyptian cotton makes.

It is highly encouraging to note that our rayon industry has thus attained a high standard of quality and that there is every possibility of utilizing the newly-invented material for belt cord as well as tire cord at no distant future.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1942

Plans for Quantity and Quality

The Greater East Asia Construction Council, the body entrusted with the work of formulating general policies relating to Japan's activities in the East Asiatic area, announced last week two basic policies of great importance. Although both of them deal with measures to be taken principally within Japan, they have been framed with a view of enabling Japan to function more effectively in the work of leading and aiding the entire East Asiatic area.

Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, in his concurrent capacity as Chief Secretary of the Construction Council, has issued a long statement in explanation of the two policies. Despite the vague generalities and the practically untranslatable phraseology characteristic of most official pronouncements, the general meaning of the new policies can be understood readily enough. The two policies deal specifically with population increase and educational reform respectively. To state it baldly and simply, the policies aim both at the increase in quantity and the improvement in quality of the Japanese population so that it can more effectively assume the new responsibilities which have come to the nation as the consequence of her mission in East Asia.

Of the two policies, the one dealing with the quantitative aspects of the nation's population is easier to understand. The general idea is simply that there must be a speedy increase in the population, an improvement in the physical caliber of the people, and a proper distribution of this population so that this population can serve most effectively in the work of constructing the new order in Greater East Asia.

Specific measures designed to facilitate the attainment of the general objective include among others such measures as: maintenance of a fixed ratio of agricultural population to the total population, geographic dispersion of large cities, reform of labor conditions, encouragement of marriage, reform in the production and distribution of basic necessary commodities, prevention and eradication of tuberculosis, protection of mothers and babies, etc.

As for an emigration policy, Greater East Asia will be divided into two areas, one considered suitable for large-scale settlement by Japanese, and the other to which only a relatively few Japanese will go in order to assist the local inhabitants realize the ideal of co-prosperity. Those going to either of these areas are to be specially trained and directed, and adequate provisions for safeguarding their health and facilities for the education of their children are to be provided. In other words, a comprehensive plan is to be put into effect which will look after the welfare of the Japanese no matter to what part of the Greater East Asia area their work will take them.

As for the policy dealing with the qualitative improvement in the nation's population, the matter is somewhat more complex. Although it is a subject of even greater interest than the other, the issues involved are not so simple to understand.

The new policy, however, apparently makes no fundamental change in the basic educational theory always held by the nation, for it reiterates the injunction to observe the Imperial Rescript on Education on which the educational system of the nation has been based since the early Meiji era. It is assumed that the educational principles which have produced good subjects of Japan will ipso facto produce good leaders for all East Asia. The innovations consist more in the clearer definition of objectives than in any change in fundamental principles. In the work of improving the quality of the Japanese population through education, five points are to be kept especially in mind. They are:

1. There should be a proper combination of both physical and mental development; a blend of both the cultural and aesthetic virtues with the moral, ethical, and martial virtues so as to result in the nourishment of high intelligence and broad appreciation and comprehension; the development of spiritual vigor together with a sense of practicality.

2. Education should be regarded as a function of the State.

3. There should be a unified national plan with regard to education. Whereas in the past, various educational institutions may have had diverse educational objectives, hereafter all educational activities should serve as instruments of a unified national policy. Such a unified educational program need not imply complete uniformity in methods, but should take into adequate consideration the diversified needs of the nation with respect to national, defense, industry, education, etc. These diversified needs, however, should be integrated into a composite program which would keep in mind the essential unity of the family and society.

4. There should be a positive encouragement of scholarship and particularly the encouragement of creative activity in the fields of scientific technique, politics, economics, and cultural arts.

5. There should be an enhancement of the moral relations between teacher and pupil, and a greater spirit of respect for educators should be cultivated.

These general objectives are to be attained through a multiplicity of concrete measures, such as, to mention only a few, shortening of educational terms, expansion of facilities in the universities, improvement of private educational institutions, improvement of preparation of prospective teachers, improvement of treatment accorded to teachers, promotion of family and social education, expansion of institutions for training leaders intending to go abroad to work in the countries of the Greater East Asia bloc, establishment of research institutes dealing with problems of the Greater East Asia region, etc.

There can certainly be no question whatever as to the desirability and as to the laudable character of these proposed policies and measures. Particularly with regard to the first of the two policies, that dealing with population increase, the need is so obvious that there will probably be no delay in embarking on its application.

With regard to the educational policy, however, much will depend on the way in which it is actually carried into effect. The policy itself and the proposed measures are most highly desirable. But because the problems involved in their execution are complex, there may be a tendency for the work to become lost in a morass of theorizing. And because the results will not be so tangible nor so immediately obvious to the layman, the work may find itself in danger of being side-tracked in favor of other more spectacular projects. It is to be hoped that the value and desirability of these plans will not be lost sight of; and that the work will continue to be pushed with vigor and with creative imagination.

Luxuriant Vegetation Found in Borneo

The flora of Borneo is very rich, the far greater portion of the surface of the island being clothed in luxuriant vegetation. The king of the forest is the Tapang, rising to a great height without fork or branch to a splendid dome of foliage, beneath which may often be seen 50 to 70 nests of the wild bees on the larger branches.

Ironwood, remarkable for its durability, is abundant; it is used by the natives for the pillars of their homes and forms an article of export, chiefly to Hongkong. It is rivalled in hardness by the tembesu. In all, about 60 kinds of timber of marketable quality are furnished, but the difficulty of extraction, even in the regions near the large waterways, renders it improbable that the timber trade of Borneo will attain to any very great dimensions until other and easier sources of supply have become exhausted.

Palm-trees are abundant in great variety, including the nipah (the leaves of which are much used for roofing); others are the cabbage, fan, sugar, coconut and sago palms. The last two furnish large supplies of food to the natives. Some copra is exported, and sago factories, mostly in the hands of the Chinese, prepare sago for the Dutch, British, and other markets.

A Year Ago Today

May 24, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The R.A.F. withdrew from Crete, and the majority of important cities on the island are occupied by German troops, a special dispatch from Berlin states. The Crete campaign was carried out by German forces through close cooperation between parachutists and landing forces from the sea. It was the boldest and most difficult campaign ever launched by Germany and also an operation that took the British completely by surprise, the dispatch adds.

Arthur F. Tower, American Consul in Nagasaki, called on the Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture and notified the Governor that the American Consulate would close within a few weeks on instructions from the home Government, Domei reports. The American Consulate in Nagasaki was opened in 1860.

Japanese naval bombers raided Lanchow, vital military base in southeastern Kansu Province, and Chengtu in Szechuan Province, Domei reports from a Japanese Air Base on the continent. Paoki, a terminus of the Lunghai Railway, in Shensi, was also subjected to intense bombing operations by the Japanese raiders, a communique states.

BEAUTY OF ANCIENT POETRY OF JAPANESE IS EVERLASTING

Noted Authority Reviews Masterpieces Written by Outstanding Poets of Bygone Days

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Among the various forms of Japanese poetry, the most important and most popular are haiku, the shortest type, consisting of 17 syllables, and tanka, or "short poem," the slightly longer type, consisting of 31 syllables. The term waka or "Japanese poem" is generally employed as a synonym of tanka, although haiku are equally popular. The tanka has been in vogue, according to tradition, for more than 20 centuries up to the present day. Together with the haiku, it is composed throughout the Empire, by people of very varying stations in life, men and women, young and old.

31 Syllables

The tanka consists of five phrases or lines of 5,7,5,7,7 syllables respectively, i.e. of 31 syllables all told, and contains 12 or 15 or at most 20 words. Here is an example:

Kokoro moe (5) Utaeru hito ni (7) Fuyu wa nashi (5).
Hikaru shiwasu no (7) Tsubaki no gotoshi (7)

A man, who verses writes
With burning heart, no winter knows—
Like the camellia flower
Which in December glows.
—Yosano Hiroshi
(20th century)

It is true there are many tanka by famous poets which contain one or two syllables more than the regulation number. Here is an example:

Tsuki mireba (5) Chiji ni mono koso (7) Kanashi kere (5)
Waga mi hitotsu no (7) Aki ni wa arane do (8).

A thousand sad thoughts rise in me
When I behold the harvest moon,
Although to all men autumn comes,
And not to me alone.
—O-e no Chisato
(9th century)

The last phrase Aki ni wa arane do consists of eight syllables, but the first and fifth syllables are vowels; and even two or three vowel syllables exceeding the regular number have been considered permissible from ancient times.

No Meter

The tanka is subject to the traditional regulation of five phrases and 31 syllables; but, as is the case with all other tpyes of Japanese poetry, it has no meter and no rhyme. Not only almost all pure Japanese words, like Italian words, end in vowels, but also every syllable in them terminates in a vowel; so that they sound smooth and musical; but since there are only five vowels, there could be only five rhymes, the constant reiteration of which would be intolerably monotonous.

Inasmuch as the tanka is such a short poem, naturally enough it is a lyric and pregnancy and suggestiveness, brevity and ellipsis are its life and soul. Look at the following verse by Priest Dogen (13th century):

Mizutori no Yuku mo Kaeru mo
Ato tae'e
Sare domo michi wa Wasure zari
keri.
Though going and coming,
Its track does not stay,
The waterfowl never
Forgets its way.

This verse reminds the present writer of "To a Waterfowl," the beautiful poem consisting of eight stanzas by William Cullen Bryant; and it implies something like the fourth stanza of the English poem:

"There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone wandering but not lost."

Like Carving Statue

An ancient poet says, "To compose a Japanese poem is as worth while and as difficult as to carve a statue of Buddha." He says again, "Japanese poems are the Dharani or recitable holy texts of Japan." True, it is extremely difficult to write an ideal tanka but, on the other hand, it is a rather easy task for a man of culture to compose commonplace ones, since only arranging five phrases of 31 syllables constitutes a tanka. At any rate, almost every cultured man, when moved by joy, anger, sorrow or any other emotion, often bursts into verse for consolation or amusement. Every important event in life inspires his muse: birth, marriage, death, love, of course, even graduation from a school course—all of them are general subjects for versification. Again, in olden days, a man of refinement, not to speak of a poet, wrote a poem on his deathbed, expressing his sentiments on human life or on his own career. Even now a cultured man sometimes writes such a poem. This death-poem is called jisei which means, literally, "a poem bidding farewell to life."

But nothing inspires the Japanese muse more than Nature. Every feature, every phase, every change of Nature in the four seasons, powerfully excites the delicate sense of the Japanese.

Poetry Contest

There is reason to believe that all the Emperors, one hundred and twenty-four, who have reigned for twenty-seven centuries, have composed poems. The best known poets among them are the Emperors Sutoku (12th century), Kono-e (12th century), Go-Toba (12th century), Go-Daigo (14th century), Go-Mino-o (17th century) and Meiji (20th century).

Above all, the Emperor Meiji was a most prominent poet who composed, incredible as it may seem, no fewer than ninety thousand tanka, a large number of which are perfect jewels of verse. Moreover, the Empresses and other exalted personages who have written poems—their name is legion. The New Year's Imperial Poetry Party called Uta Onkwai Hajime, which dates back to ancient times but had been long discontinued, was revived by the Emperor Meiji, a great patron of poetry. It is held in January every year. Some weeks earlier, the Emperor himself gives a subject for versification; and the whole nation is invited to compete, with the result that tens of thousands of tanka are sent in, out of which several of the best are selected to be recited by a poetry official in the presence of the Emperor and Empress and other exalted personages and high dignitaries.

In Old Japan writing tanka was considered one of the essential accomplishments of a gentleman, and even now this tradition exists to a certain extent. Cabinet ministers, Parliamentary members and distinguished soldiers are generally expected to be proficient in versemaking and calligraphy; and versemaking is widely practised among schoolboys and college students. Throughout the Empire there are numberless groups of would-be poets presided by instructers in poetry, and numerous poetry magazines are edited by them.

Universal as Air

Lafcadio Hearn's following remark applies with special significance to the case of tanka: "Poetry in Japan is universal as the air. It is felt by everybody. It is read by everybody. It is composed by almost everybody—irrespective of class and condition." Hearn's enthusiasm may have led him to overstate the case in some degree; but still, to a large extent, the Japanese people may well be called a nation of poets and poetesses.

Deep Love

Sokohi naki Fuchi yawa sawagu
Yama-gawa no
Asaki se ni koso
Adanami wa tate.
Not the bottomless deep
Makes any noise;
It is in a mountain brook's
shallows
That idle ripples rise.
—Priest Sosei
(9th Century)

This is a love poem which, needless to say, signifies, to quote Tennyson, "Love lieth deep, love dwells not in lip depths"; but it is generally given a didactic meaning: "The empty vessel makes the greatest sound," or "Speech is silver, silence is gold."

Never seek to tell thy love,
Love that never told can be;
For the gentle wind doth move
Silently, invisibly.
—William Blake

Uguisu's Home

During the reign of the Emperor Murakami (reigned 947—967), an old plum-tree with scarlet blossoms, growing in front of the Seiryoden Hall, having died, the young Sovereign ordered a courtier to find a successor to it. The courtier sought for one throughout the Capital. Coming across a beautiful plum-tree in the garden of some house, he demanded it on authority of an Imperial command, and his retainers set about digging it up. The lady of the house, sorrowing for a pair of uguisu then nesting in her favorite tree, wrote the following lines and requested the courtier to show them to the Emperor.

(The uguisu is the sweetest of Japanese songsters, which is noted for the exceedingly liquid, musical song of the male, sounding somewhat like this: "Ho-kekyo . . . Ho-hokekyo . . . Kekyo . . . Kekyo . . ." It is often called "nightingale" but it is quite different in color, shape and habits. In particular it never sings in the night. It is also quite different from the Chinese bird huang-niao or "yellow-bird," whose other names are ying and Chin-i kuntzu or "young-noble-in-gold" and has been considered to be the same bird as the uguisu).

The Sovereign, greatly moved, immediately cancelled his command. On enquiry, the lady in question proved, to his surprise, to be the daughter of Ki no Tsurayuki, the poet-courtier, herself a good poetess.

Choku nareba Itomo kashikoshi
Uguisu no
Yado wa to towaba Ikaga
kotaen.
Since 'tis my Lord's command,
Most humbly I obey;
But if the uguisu inquire
For their home, oh! what shall
I say?

The Rising Sun and the Declining Moon

Sashi-noboru Asahi ni kimi wo
Amoi-iden
Katabuku tsuki ni Ware
wo wasuruna.
When the sun arises shining,
I will think of thee;
When thou seest the moon declining,
Oh, forget not me!
—Fujiwara no Michitoshi, State Councilor and a famous poet (1047—1099)

When Michitoshi went down to Tsukushi, the present Kyushu, accompanying his father Vice-Governor General of Tsukushi, the poet sent this verse to his friend, Fujiwara no Kinzane, State Councillor who was staying in Kyoto.

The verse means: You are east in Kyoto and I am west in Tsukushi. So when I see the sun rising in the east, I will remember you; and, on your part, when you see the moon setting in the west, please remember me.

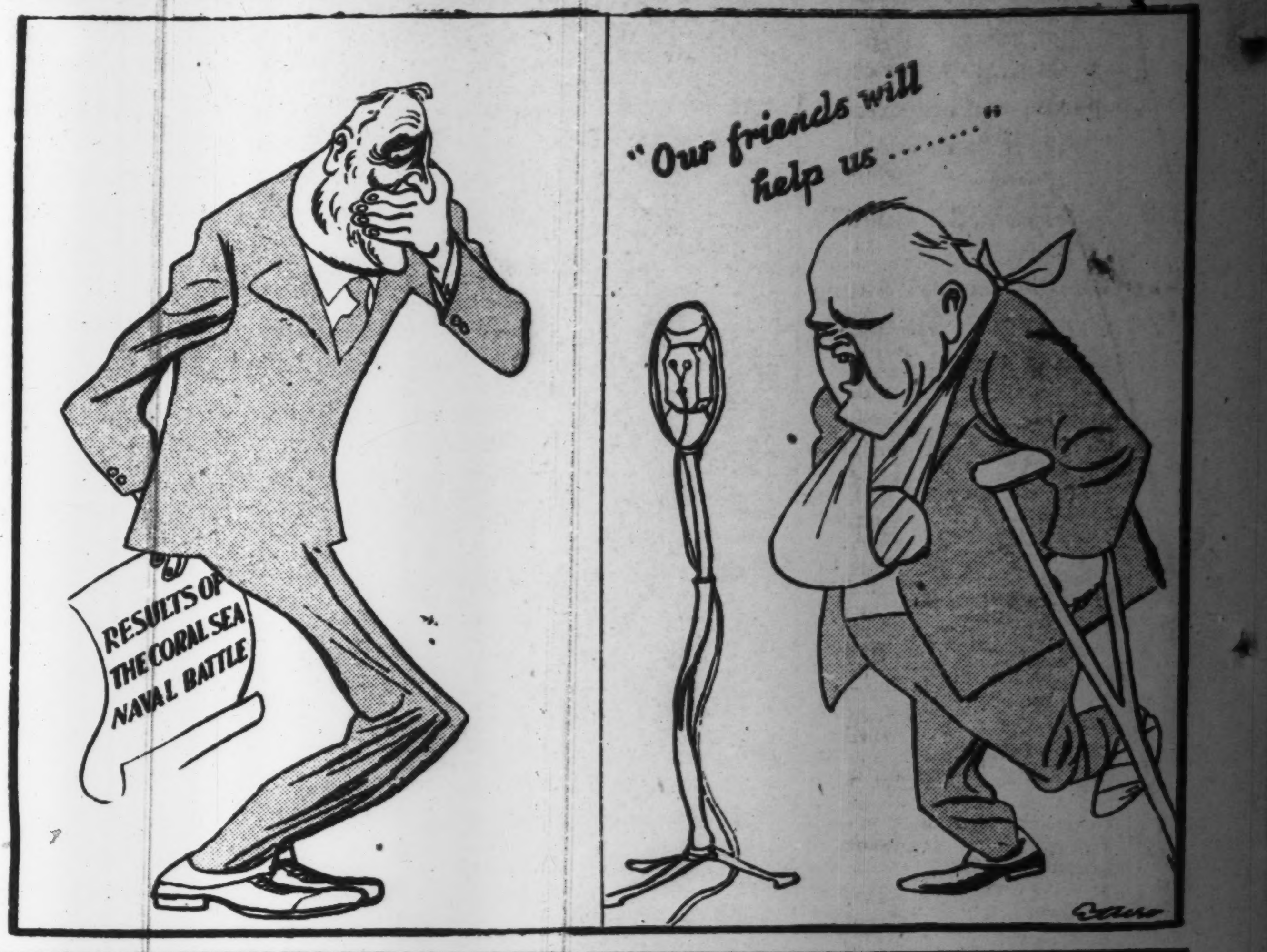
The Sun and the Moon Make No Difference

Asahi tomo Tsuki tomo wakazu
Tsuka no-ma mo
Kimi wo wasururu Toki shi
nakereba
Rising sun and setting moon
Make no difference to me;
Not even for a little while
Can I of you forgetful be!

This is a reply by Kinzane to the above verse.

(To be Concluded)

Holding Back The Truth


RESULTS OF THE CORAL SEA NAVAL BATTLE
"Our friends will help us......."

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Madame Curie

MADAME CURIE by Eve Curie. Translated into German by Maria Giustiniani. 48th edition of the German original edition, 16th edition of the authorized Stockholm edition. Publishers: Bermann-Fischer. Stockholm. 408 pages with 9 pictures. 9 Swedish Krona.

The life-story of Madame Curie written by her daughter Eve tells in a fascinating language the intimate story of an exciting development. Although her name belongs forever to the group of leading scientists and is chiefly connected with the successful discovery of radium, people do not know much about the extraordinary conditions which seemed to trouble and hinder her scientific career. The marvelous biography which has now appeared in a new edition published in Sweden holds the reader's attention masterfully. One closes the book with the feeling that few masterpieces of such substantial merit have come out. These pages acquire incessant impressiveness due to the calm narrative of a really heroic life. As the work was translated into many languages, we do not need to recommend it especially, but we must praise the invigorating courage and the great human warmth and vitality which together with an individual goodness are worthy to be known and admired.

Radioactivity

A discovery of fundamental importance was made in 1896 by the French scientist Henri Becquerel who found that uranium at ordinary temperatures emits an invisible radiation which in many respects resembled Roentgen rays. The properties of uranium were called radioactivity. Some time after Becquerel's discovery Madame Curie made a systematic examination by the electric method of a large number of chemical elements and their compounds to test whether they possessed the radioactive property of uranium. Only one other element, thorium, was found to show this effect to a remarkable degree.

Examining the activity of the various compounds of uranium, Madame Curie found that their radioactivity was proportional to the amount of the element uranium present, and was independent of its combination with other substances. If the radioactivity were an atomic phenomenon, this could only be explained by the presence in such minerals of another substance more active than uranium itself. Relying on this hypothesis, she made a chemical examination of uranium minerals in order to try to separate this new radioactive substance.

In these experiments, the Austrian Government generously provided Madame Curie with a ton of the residues from the State manufactory of uranium at Bohemia. At that place there are extensive deposits of pitchblende which are mined for the uranium. From this residue, Madame Curie separated a substance far more radioactive than uranium, which she called polonium in honor of her native country. A further examination revealed the presence of a second radioactive substance to which the name "radium" was given. The result was a work of many years undertaken in close collaboration with her husband, Pierre Curie, a famous French physicist, to whom she was married in 1895.

Triumph

It was hardly known before the publication of the biography that the great woman had to endure many years of sacrifices and miseries before she received her scienti-

(Continued on Page 3)

TAKAYAMA BRAVELY FOUGHT FOR CAUSE OF IMPERIAL RULE

Loyalist Dedicated His Life to Overthrow of Shogunate Which Was Indifferent to National Welfare

(Concluded From Yesterday)

In his loyalist propaganda campaign, therefore, he explained the attitude of the Shogun government and emphasized the advisability of concentrating efforts on the propagation of a loyalist trend of thought until the Shogun government would fall naturally instead of appealing for violence.

When Takayama visited Kumamoto, he met one Daiho Tomita, a fervent loyalist in that province, who completely ignored the Shogun and his government. Tomita was the proud owner of a sword welded by Muramasa, one of the most celebrated swordsmiths, for which he had paid a high price, and made it a point to boast of this blade simply because the shogun disliked any swords forged by Muramasa. "The time will come" he said to Takayama "when this weapon will fall on the neck of the shogun," and he laughed heartily.

There was something similar between Takayama and Tomita in their temperament. One evening while they were sharing a bottle of sake, Tomita said to Takayama: "You are related to the Nitta family and I to the Kikuchi family. Those families are celebrated for their devotions to the Imperial Family. Isn't it a strange coincidence that two sons of these loyalist families should thus meet in a room and exchange unreserved views on the Imperial cause?"

To this Takayama responded: "I am most happy to have met a man like you and to be able to discuss this matter so frankly. I once entertained the idea that I should start a movement to upset the Shogun's government by violence, but of late the attitude of Lord Matsudaira toward the Imperial Family has altered considerably. It is for this reason that I have decided to refrain from such methods and to confine my activities to the propagation of the loyalist thought to pave way for a natural downfall of that government."

While he was in Kyushu, Takayama also called on Kazen Mori and Junai Nagano, who were old friends. Mori, who thought that Takayama appeared to be somewhat perplexed and worried, asked why he was so downcast. The loyalist, however, refused to give any reason, simply saying that he had to go to Kyoto in a hurry because a problem had cropped up which rather disturbed him.

Matsudaira's Problem

The "problem" he had in mind related to the failure of Lord Matsudaira to comply to the wish of the Emperor Kokaku, who desired to honor His father by investing the latter with the honorary title of Tajo Tenno. This incident stirred loyalists to no small degree against the Shogun government. In fact, Matsudaira found himself in a very delicate position because at that time the Shogun Ienari wished to honor his father with the honorary title of O-gosho. In this latter case, however, the project had been manipulated, with an ulterior motive, by a group of designing women in the Shogun's castle in Yedo. Matsudaira deeply appreciated the Emperor's sense of filial piety, but he realized that if he met the Emperor's wish favorably, the Shogun would have taken advantage of the situation and demanded that his premier comply also with his wish to honor his father with the honorary title.

Under these circumstances, Lord Matsudaira had to refuse to endorse the Imperial proposal. He requested two court nobles at the Imperial Court in Kyoto to proceed to Yedo on a pretext that he would see them personally concerning the problem. The court nobles duly arrived in Yedo and were received most courteously. As the result of negotiations held with them, however, Lord Matsudaira had them punished with 50 days of confinement in their respective mansions on the ground that they were imprudent in handling an Imperial matter.

This drastic measure on the part of Lord Matsudaira was intended not so much to punish the court nobles as to show the self-interested women and others behind the Shogun that the Premier had no hesitation whatever to punish them if they should agitate for the accomplishment of their scheme. But this act stirred the indignation of the loyalists who failed to see in its true light the difficult position with which the premier was confronted.

Takayama Embarrassed

As for Hikokuro Takayama, he was placed in an awkward and embarrassing position and took the action of Matsudaira very much to heart. He had believed that the Shogun's government was most considerate toward the Imperial Family because of the presence of Matsudaira as the head of the government, and therefore had given up the idea of resorting to violence against the shogunal regime. In his campaign among his loyalist friends and others, he had particularly emphasized this point. Now, however, he felt that all he had preached gave the lie to actual facts. By the time he arrived at Kyoto, the two court nobles had already been in confinement for more than a month and he was infuriated when he thought of this.

"How in the world" he said to himself, "did I ever fall a victim to Matsudaira's hypocrisy so easily as this. I am utterly humiliated now that I have not a redeeming word to explain myself to my loyalist friends with whom I have been so intimately associating. After all, the Shogun government is nothing less than a hypocrite incarnate. I have made a great mistake, having tried to persuade my friend to mitigate their attitude toward the Shogun. I repent what I have done so. It seems that there is no other alternative for me than to die to atone for this grave mistake I committed."

He indignantly left Kyoto and called on Kazen Mori, once more in the middle of June, 1793, and put up at his home. Mori found him more gloomy, pale and worked up than ever before. Takayama was most restless and acted queerly, constantly rubbing his lips or biting his finger nails. When he was asked what was the matter with him, he simply explained that he was suffering from the heat.

On June 27, he began to tear up manuscripts he had written and various writings written for him by many distinguished literary lights and scholars of his time. Mori, who was astonished by this unusual conduct, tried to stop his friend but in vain. The loyalist, however, stopped when his attention was called to the possibility that he would be suspected of destroying evidence in a plot against the Shogun if he continued acting in this manner.

Then Mori gave him a dose of medicine to calm him. In the meantime, a maid servant brought dinner into his room. The loyalist took the medicine and after he had eaten, he seemed to have become much calmer. Mori and Nagano were very much relieved.

Commits Seppuku

After seeing Nagano off to his home, Mori hurriedly returned and went to Takayama's room where to his horror he found that the loyalist had performed seppuku (formal method of disembowelment with sword). Takayama was sitting bolt upright, staring straight in front of him, but when he saw Mori, he said in a strong tone of voice in spite of the pain he was suffering: "Master, master." Mori rushed to his side and in a fit of grief asked him why he had committed seppuku.

Takayama was serenity itself as he quietly replied: "I have a few words to say to you and Mr. Nagano."

Nagano arrived instantly in a

(Continued on Page 3)